

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d. St., New York.
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada 50c. FEB. 28, 1894 [Single Copies, 5cts.
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

Mexico—Continued.

PROVISIONAL ISSUES.

Issued during the Revolution of 1867-68 by the postmasters of various cities immediately after the withdrawal of the Imperial troops.

Campeche.

1867.

Hand stamped in black and blue on white wove paper; the seal at top in blue, the seal below in black and the figure of value in blue. The spaces for the stamps on the sheets were ruled out with pencil.



- | | | |
|---|-----|----------------|
| 1 | 5c | black and blue |
| 2 | 25c | " |
| 3 | 50c | " |

Chiapas.

1867.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper. Size 25x17 mm.



- | | | |
|---|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | ½ (Medio) r | black, blue paper |
| 2 | 1 (un) | r black, light green paper |
| 3 | 2 (do.) | r black, light pink paper |
| 4 | 4 (cuatro) | r black, light pink paper |
| 5 | 8 (ocho) | r black, light pink paper |
- Varieties:
- a. 4 reales stamps cut in two, each half being used as 2 reales.
 - 6 2r black, light pink paper (half of 4 reales)
 - b. 8 reales stamps cut in quarters, each quarter being used as 2 reales.
 - 7 2r black, pink paper (¼ of 8 reales)

Cuernavaca.

1868.

Hand stamped in black on various papers. Size 25mm., in diameter.



I. Without district name.

White wove paper.

1 (2 reales) black

II. With district name.

1° White wove paper.

2 (2 reales) black

2° Bluish wove paper.

3 (2 reales) black

III. With two district names.

White wove paper.

4 (2 reales) black

Mr. Moens catalogues as doubtful another Cuernavaca of similar design but oval instead of circular. We must confess that in our mind there is also much doubt about the authenticity of the circular one and we should not be surprised if some day it turns out to be a humbug.

Guadalajara.

1867.

Hand stamped in black on various papers. Size 21 mm. in diameter; the spaces for the stamps on the sheets were ruled off with pencil. The die used to print these stamps was the ordinary cancelling stamp of the office, with the date in the centre replaced by the value and date. Whenever a new supply of certain values was needed the value had to be reset, thus causing slight variations in the relative positions of punctuation and the letters; these latter being sometimes below and at other times above the line.



I. Wove paper.

1 ½r (Medio) black, white paper

2 1r (Un real) black, blue paper

3 1r (un real) black, dark blue paper

4 1r (un real) black, white paper

5 1r (un real.) black, gray blue paper

6 1r (un real.) black, rose paper

7 2r (2 reales.) black, white paper

8 2r (2 reales.) black, yellow green paper

9 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper

10 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper

11 2r (2 reales.) black, dark blue paper

12 4r (4 reales.) black, white paper

13 4r (4 reales.) black, rose paper

14 4r (4. reales) black, lilac blue paper

15 1p (Un peso.) black, lilac paper

16 1p (un peso.) black, lilac paper

17 1p (un peso.) black, rose paper

Varieties:

a. Perforated in scallops.

18 ½r (Medio) black, white paper

19 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper

We catalogue these two on the authority of Mr. J. B. Moens.

b. Perforated in points.

20 ½r (Medio) black, white paper

21 1r (Un real) black, blue paper

22 1r (un real) black, dark blue paper

23 1r (un real) black, white paper

24 1r (un real) black, gray blue paper

25 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper

26 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper

27 4r (4. reales) black, lilac blue paper

28 4r (4 reales.) black, rose paper

29 1p (Un peso.) black, lilac paper

30 1p (un peso.) black, lilac paper

31 1p (un peso.) black, rose paper

c. 'r' of '1867' missing.

32 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper

d. 's' inverted.

33 4r (4. reales.) black, lilac blue paper

e. Space between 6 and 7.

34 2r (2 reales.) black, white paper

35 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper

f. Half of 2 reales stamp used as 1 real.

36 1r black, green paper (half of 2 reales.)

g. Half of 4 reales stamp used as 2 reales.

37 2r black, rose paper (half of 4 reales.)

II. Square quadrille paper.

38 1r (Un real.) black, blue paper

39 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper

40 2r (2. reales) black, rose paper

41 2r (2. reales.) black, rose paper

42 4r (4. reales) black, lilac blue paper

43 4r (4. reales) black, white paper

44 1p (Un peso.) black, rose paper

45 1p (Un peso.) black, lilac paper

46 1p (Un peso.) black, claret paper

47 1p (Un peso) black, lilac paper

48 1p (Un peso.) black, deep blue paper

Varieties:

a. Perforated in points.

49 1r (Un real.) black, blue paper

50 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper

51 2r (2. reales) black, rose paper

52 2r (2. reales.) black, rose paper

53 4r (4. reales) black, lilac blue paper

54 4r (4. reales) black, white paper

55 1p (Un peso.) black, lilac paper

b. 1 of 1867 missing.

56 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper

c. Half of 2 reales used as 1 real.

57 1r black, green paper (half of 2 reales)

III. Oblong quadrille paper.

58 1r (Un real.) black, lilac blue paper

59 1r (Un real.) black, white paper

60 4r (4. reales) black, lilac blue paper

Variety: Perforated in point.

61 1r (Un real.) black, lilac blue paper

IV. Finely laid paper.

62 2r (2 reales) black, rose paper

63 2r (2 reales) black, green paper

64 4r (4 reales) black, lilac blue paper

65 4r (4 reales) black, rose paper

Varieties:

a. Perforated in points.

66 2r (2 reales) black, rose paper

67 2r (2 reales) black, green paper

d. 1 of 867 missing.

68 2r (2 reales) black, rose paper

V. Wide laid paper, blue ruled.

69 4r (4 reales) black, white paper

Of this we have seen only one specimen which is in the collection of Dr. W. C. Bowers, and is an unquestionably genuine stamp.

VI. Laid batonne paper.

70 1r (Un real.) black, green paper

71 1r (Un real) black, lilac blue paper

72 2r (2 reales) black, green paper

73 2r (2 reales) black, rose paper

74 4r (4 reales) black, lilac blue paper

75 4r (4 reales) black, white paper

76 1p (Un peso.) black, lilac paper

77 1p (Un peso.) black, rose paper

Varieties:

a. Perforated in points.

78 1r (Un real.) black, lilac blue paper

79 1r (Un real.) black, green paper

80 2r (2 reales) black, green paper

81 2r (2 reales) black, rose paper

82 4r (4 reales) black, lilac blue paper

83 1p (Un peso.) black, lilac blue paper

b. "s" of "reales" omitted.

84 2r (2 reales) black, rose paper

c. 1 of 1867 omitted.

85 4r (4 reales) black, white paper

VII. Wove batonne paper

86 2r (2 reales) black, rose paper

1868.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue, the date only being changed.

I. Wove paper.

87 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper

88 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper

Varieties:

a. Perforated in points.

89 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper

90 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper

b. "2" inverted.

91 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper

c. Figure of value omitted.

92 (reales.) black, lilac paper

II. Laid batonne paper.

93 1r (un real.) black, green paper

94 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper

Varieties:

a. Perforated in points.

95 1r (un real.) black, green paper

b. 1863 instead of 1868.

96 1r (un real.) black, green paper

97 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper

c. Without date.

98 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper

d. Figure of value omitted.

99 (reales.) black, lilac paper

III. Square quadrille paper.

100 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper

Variety: Perforated in points.

101 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper

IV. Laid paper.

102 1r (un real.) black, green paper

103 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper

104 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper

Varieties:

a. Perforated in points.

105 1r (un real.) black, green paper

106 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper

b. Double impression, one over the other.

107 1r (un real.) black, green paper

108 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper

c. Triple impression.

109 1r (un real.) black, green paper

d. Double impression of the figure of value, one next the other.

110 (22 reales) black, lilac paper

e. Nu instead of un.

111 1r (nu real.) black, green paper

f. 1869 instead of 1868.

112 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper

g. No 's' in 'reales'.

113 2r (2 reales) black, rose paper

h. Spacing between value and date wider than usual— $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

114 1r (un real) black, green paper

This is the only stamp in which the spacing differs materially.

No Medio real was issued in 1868. We have, however, seen one in a collection made up by the Mexican Government for exhibition purposes, but this was only a counterfeit. Some of the stamps are found on water-marked paper, this, however, is of no special interest, it being only a part of the trade mark of the manufacturer. The Guadalajara stamps were not only used in the Guadalajara office, but some are known with the cancellations: Ciudad Guzman, Tepic, Hosto Tipaquillo, all in the State of Jalisco, and sub-districts of the Guadalajara office. We have also seen the following surcharged "C. Guzman" as illustrated on accompanying plate.

1867 1r (un real) black, white wove paper
2r (2 reales.) black, white wove paper
2r (2 reales.) black, green wove paper

Reprint.

Guadalajara stamps have never been reprinted. The so-called reprints are, it is true, made from the original die, but the value and date were inserted afterwards and are of different type from the genuine. We illustrate these so-called reprints on the accompanying plate.

Monterey.

1867.

Hand stamped in black on blue paper.
Size 31x21 mm.



I 5c black, blue paper

Patzcuaro.

1868.

Hand stamped in black on various papers,
without value expressed. Size 22 mm., in
diameter.



I. Wove paper.

1 (2 reales) black, blue paper

II. Oblong quadrille paper

2 (2 reales) black, blue paper

We have serious doubts about the authenticity of this stamp; this opinion is shared by other authorities, the stamp being according to some of these only a cancellation cut from an old letter and pasted on some other giving it the appearance of a genuine adhesive.

Zacatecas.

1867.

Typographed in black on blue wove paper.
Size 21x22 mm.



1 1 real black, blue paper

2 2 reales black, blue paper

These stamps also belong to the doubtful class, such as the Cuernavaca and Patzcuaro, and probably are of no more value than the so-called Chalco, Chihuahua, Morelia, Oajaca, Queretaro and Vera Cruz, all late discoveries, and now recognized by most authorities as frauds.

COUNTERFEITS

1856, 1861 and 1867 Issues.

We do not know of any good counterfeits of these issues, but reprints exist with forged surcharges. We have already given the facsimile of the counterfeit surcharge of the 1867 issue in Vol. VI, page 399 of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY. In regard to those of the 1856 and 1861 issues we refer to the list of surcharges and measurements given in the same volume on page 353.

1863 Issue.

There is a very fine counterfeit of the stamps of this issue but it is easily told by the following points:—

1° In the genuine there are four white lines in the stock around the neck of Juraz, while in the counterfeit there are five.

2° In the genuine there is, at each side of the label containing the denomination of value, a small double lined circle on the outside of which is a small dot; this dot is missing in the counterfeits.

3° The counterfeits are perforated 11½ instead of 12.

1868 Issue.

There are some pretty good counterfeits of this issue but they can be distinguished from the genuine by the following point:—

In the genuine at the top of the inner frame of the circle containing the head of Juarez, right under the "x" of "Mexico" is a thin horizontal dash, and the first horizontal line of the shading of the circle crosses the inner frame at the top.

1872 Issue.

The counterfeits of this issue can be told by the following points:—

The lines of the moire on the back of the genuine are close together, about 47 lines in two centimeters. If held to the light the moire shows faintly through the back in the genuine, very plainly in the ordinary counterfeits and not at all in the so-called reprints. These last are also told by the size, which is a trifle larger (19½x24 mm. instead of 19½x23½ mm.). In the genuine the horizontal lines forming the shading between the inner and outer frame of the oval containing the head of Hidalgo project in several places in the white spaces between the colored dots forming the inner frame.

We know of no good forgeries of any of the other issues with the exception of the Porte de Mar stamps, two counterfeits of which are already described in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, Vol. VI, pages 605 and 606. Besides these two there is another counterfeit of the issue of August, 1875, with figures of value measuring 7 mm. in height; these, however, can be easily identified, as the thin frame which ought to surround the figure of value is missing.

Of the provisional issues of Guadalajara we illustrate on the plate accompanying this number the so-called reprints or counterfeits partly made from the original die, the inscription "Franco en Guadalajara" being

from the original die, while the value and date were of a type different from the genuine. Besides comparison the following rules can be depended upon:—



Counterfeit.



Genuine.



Counterfeit.

If on a genuine stamp a horizontal line be drawn below the date, 1867, touching both the 1 and 7 at bottom and if this line be continued to the right and left it will, be shown per illustration, touch the left side of the "O" of "Franco" at the right and will pass through the centre of the third "A" of "Guadalajara" at the left. If the line be drawn under 1868,

it will pass through the centre of both the "A" and "O". Of all the genuine Guadalaras we have seen only one specimen (No. 114) deviated from this rule and we have never seen a counterfeit to which this test was applied without immediately showing its nature.



Counterfeit.



Genuine.

Genuine Guadalajara with forged perforations are plentiful. These are generally easily told by the number of perforations which is 42 on the genuine.

We illustrate also two types of counterfeit

Chiapas which for years had been accepted as genuine; their size 30x20½ mm is sufficient to distinguish them from the genuine which measures only 25x17mm.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste.*
(Continued.)

1871. The Commune.

The trials of the great city were not ended with the war; the revolutionary ferment had had during the siege only too many opportunities to spread amongst a population constantly excited and then deceived. On the 18th March, notwithstanding the presence of the Germans around Paris, a terrible insurrection broke out against the regular Government. Mr. Thiers ordered the army and the various branches of the government to retire to Versailles.

Paris, the sensible part of the population, the public funds, the Bank, the treasures of the museums, were therefore left at the mercy of the rebels, and it is certainly surprising that they should not have more seriously abused it.

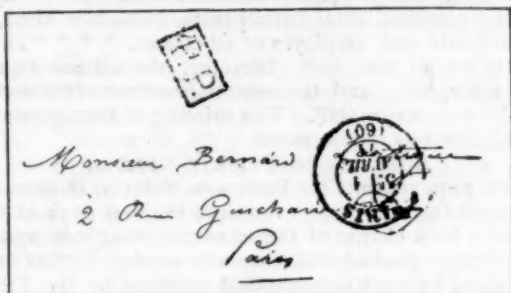
The Commune set itself up as a government and appointed Mr. Theisz director-General of Post Offices. Mr. Rampon did not turn the office over to him until the 30th March, when he took along his staff and had all the material and stamps that he could carried over to Versailles, which thus became the central office.

Paris was once more isolated; the Post Office vans which tried to go out were seized; all kinds of provisions, the Kitchen-Gardeners' wagons even had great trouble in getting in during the first few days. Everybody however, was not a "federal"; merchants and manufacturers, inconvenienced by this un-

heard of and unnecessary interruption in postal communication, appealed strongly to Mr. Thiers who would not listen to anything.

Forced by necessity, the Post offices were operated as well as possible inside of Paris, as many of the minor employees and carriers had remained and needed their daily bread.

There were no stamps, and the postage at first had to be paid in cash, and the letters P. P. were either stamped on the envelope or even only written



The Newspapers then announced that the Commune was going to issue stamps of a special type for Paris only—We went at once to the Mint in order to obtain exact information and one of the principal clerks answered us as follows viz: It had really been intended to manufacture stamps for the Commune, but it had been put off until later, as the Citizen Caurélinat had, while rummaging through the place, found a large quantity of 10 centimes stamps, which unfortunately bore the Emperor's effigy; these were, however, going to be immediately offered for sale.

At the same time the plates of several denominations of stamps had been found and the printing of the 20c Blue, with the effigy of the Republic had been commenced, thanks to the assistance of old workmen of the Mint who had remained in Paris.

The difficulty had been to obtain paper as the stock had been burned at the time of the removal. A trusted man, sent to Augonlême had succeeded, not without danger, in getting some bales of it into Paris. This paper was a little thinner than that ordinarily used, of which we were able to satisfy ourselves personally, as our informant was kind enough to fetch a printed sheet, which we were able to buy a few days later from the Post office. These stamps can be recognized, when they are gummed, on account of the face of the paper having a somewhat glossy appearance, the printing also has a special brilliancy and is defective at the four corners of the ground which look almost white.

Returning to the Mint some time afterwards, to ascertain if there was anything new in regard to the stamps of the Commune, we were received this time, we think, by the citizen Caurélinat, who assured us that they would confine themselves to the stamps of which they had the plates; he added kindly: "I know your house and quite understand your curiosity as a collector, but I advise you not to call again, as you might tumble upon an ignorant subordinate who, suspecting you of spying, would have you arrested, and then ***"

We did not insist nor try to find out if the other printed values were different from the ordinary stamps. It has been asserted that the Commune had been unable to print any postage stamps; besides what we have said

above to the contrary. we give two extracts of the Official Gazette of the Commune which seem to us confirmation, viz:

"Beginning on Thursday, the 4th of May, all the Tobacco shops shall be required to have a stock of postage stamps from one centime to twenty centimes inclusive, and be ready to furnish the quantity desired whenever they are called for.

"We invite the citizens who may have any complaints to make to address the Administration, Jean-Jacques Rousseau street. (4th May)

"One of the principal establishments in Paris, the Mint, had been deserted by the officials and employes of all classes. * * * "The intelligence, zeal and activity of the new Director, the citizen Caurélinat, were equal to the emergency, and the several branches of the service are again in working order with a new staff. The printing of Postage stamps is already sufficient for all business requirements. (8th May)

AGENCIES OR PRIVATE OFFICES.

The business requirements for Paris were unfortunately small; all the interests were outside that city, and ever since the first days of April, agencies were started which took charge of the transmission of correspondence by the somewhat complicated method which we will explain further on; these agencies were authorized by the Commune and tolerated by Mr. Thiers.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

"In accordance with the decree of the 6th April, agencies, or private enterprises for the transmission of correspondence, may be provisionally authorized. The agencies or enterprises already established are required to immediately report to the Secretary's office of the General Post Office Department. Those which may be established hereafter will be subject to the same formality.

"The member of the Commune delegated to the direction of the General Post Office.

A. THEISZ.

PARIS, May 6th, 1871.

The first of these agencies must have been the one on "Place de la Bourse" it announced that all letters left at the Paris office would be taken on the same day to Saint Denis; it furnished at the same time envelopes already addressed to them, which, were to be enclosed in letters sent from Paris, and intended to bring back the answers to them.

The ordinary commission for each letter was 50 Centimes. This concern realized large profits in a short time.

Bureau
de Correspondance.
31, Place de la Bourse, 31
Bureau restant
à Saint-Denis (Seine)

Pour remettre _____
à M. _____
rue _____

But very soon competition sprang up from all sides, and the commission declined to 25 centimes, and then to 10 centimes for single letters.

The Commune also announced that it would take charge of forwarding letters, as follows:

"The Post office reminds the Public that it has made arrangements to insure the sending out daily of un-registered letters for the Provinces and for Foreign countries.

"These letters may therefore in all security be deposited in the Boxes."

"The member of the Commune delegated to the Direction of the general Post office."

A. THEISZ.

But there was a complete lack of confidence on the part of the public.

The following is the list of Agencies of which we have seen the envelopes or prospectus, viz: "Bureau de la Place de la Bourse", "Messagerie Meuret & Co.", "Bruner & Co", "Paul Sezon", "Moreau at Osmont", "Grant", "Agence Anglaise", "Ed Denole", "Dubief & Co.," "Agence Générale de Courses", etc. There were many others.

Several of the above agencies used to paste on the back of the letters intrusted to them a gummed label like this



but they bore no marks of franking.

Moreau Office.

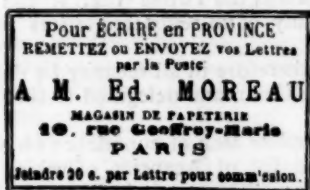
Notwithstanding the multiplicity of these free agencies, it was difficult in certain quarters to find one at long intervals; Mr. Moreau obtained "permission to deposit in the Post office", and with the Tobacco dealers, envelopes bearing his address (namely that of a neighboring stationer); these envelopes cost 15 centimes, or 25 centimes, (the latter for overweight letters).



(*) A circular dated in Versailles 27 April 1871, issued by the general Post office Department called attention to the want of 1, 2, 4 and 5 centimes stamps, and recommends to Post Masters to make exchanges between them.

At Bordeaux, the workshop at the Mint is ready to resume the printing of lithographed stamps.

They thus prepaid the cost of the commission; the letters taken out of these envelopes were deposited in the Vincennes Post office; Mr. Moreau pasted on the back the small label stating that in order to write to Paris,



letters should be addressed to him; this accounted for the inscription on the return envelope: "The use of this envelope will insure the delivery of the answer at its address", which many people could not understand.

The Moreau envelopes are lithographed in black on white or buff paper and have at the back a large number stamped in openwork; for fear of counterfeiting some of them bear on the flap the monogram in relief of the Literary Society of which Mr Moreau was cashier, if we remember rightly. For the same reason, a large round festooned seal, printed in red and black



on a white ground had been ordered; it was received too late to be actually used.

Of all the competitors we believe that Mr. Moreau is the one who received the largest number of letters, owing to his connection with the provincial and foreign newspapers, which enabled him to obtain gratuitously a large publicity.

The varieties of these envelopes which we know of are:

15	centimes	on buff	paper,	size	82x118
15	"	white	"	"	85x148
25	"	buff	"	"	125x160

Posters.—We give a specimen of the posters of this house; they are printed in black on light buff; there were two sizes one of which was very large; they were posted up in the Post Office by special authority.

SERVICE POSTAL

Pour la PROVINCE et L'ÉTRANGER

RÉPONSE à DOMICILE avec l'EMPLOI de

L'ENVELOPPE-RÉPONSE

MODÈLE DE L'ENVELOPPE-RÉPONSE.

Delivrée aux Prix suivants :

PROVINCE ET ÉTRANGER.	Tachet-Pisto abandonnant enquêtes.
Mettre la Lettre dans cette Enveloppe et la joindre à une belle photographie de la Poste. L'emploi de cette Enveloppe procure la Réponse à DOMICILE.	

Enveloppe, format ordinaire. . . 0,15 c.
Enveloppe, grand format. . . . 0,25 c.

M. Ed. MOREAU,
10, Rue Geoffroy-Marie, Paris.
(MAGASIN DE PAPETERIE.)

PROVINCE ET ÉTRANGER.	Tachet-Pisto abandonnant enquêtes.
Mettre la Lettre dans cette Enveloppe et la joindre à une belle photographie de la Poste. L'emploi de cette Enveloppe procure la Réponse à DOMICILE.	

M. Ed. MOREAU,
10, Rue Geoffroy-Marie, Paris.
(MAGASIN DE PAPETERIE.)

SE TROUVE ICI.

S'adresser pour RENSEIGNEMENTS :

10, RUE GEOFFROY-MARIE, MAGASIN DE PAPETERIE.

"*Lorin Office.*"—An express office of the "Ecole de Médecine" street, near the Boulevard St. Michel, used to paste on the letters received through them, a rose colored label, without printing, upon which the charges to be paid were written in ink; this label, in reality a tax stamp, suggested to us the idea of making stamps for an agency which we were organizing with Mr. Lorin who being an employe at the Northern Railway station used to go twice a day from Paris to Saint Denis where he lived.

At that time the stamp business left us plenty of spare time; one store in the Rue Saint Lazare half opened, had been used only to sell balloon letters during the siege; it was going to be carried on naturally as a semi-postal office. It was so advertised, but on account of the difficulty in getting the envelopes engraved, stereotyped and printed at such a time, it could not be started until the beginning of May; we have cancelled letters dated from the 5th to the 24th May; we did not get any large quantities as the competitors were numerous, and the unlooked for entry of the regular troops did not give time for our agency to increase to any extent.

There were three of these stamps.



5 Centimes green, for printed matter
 10 " violet, for ordinary letters
 50 " rose, for registered letters

These stamps have the upper part only gummed, and separated from the lower part by spur holes. The letters entrusted to the office had to bear, besides the regular French stamp, a stamp of the agency.

Mr. Lorin who took the letters himself to St. Denis took off the loose part

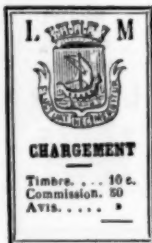
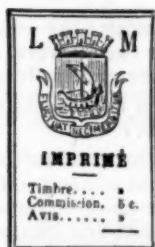


which was to serve to make up the account of the letters sent and of the amounts to be divided.

These letters therefore went forward with only a piece of the stamp on them, the one with the figure.



The tax stamps were also of three varieties, viz:



- 5 Centimes, green, for printed matter
- 10 " violet, for ordinary letters
- 50 " rose, for registered letters.

One of these stamps was pasted on each letter coming from the Provinces or foreign countries, and on it was written the small amount to be collected,

which might vary according to the weight of the letter, and the advice of receipt sent or not sent to the address; in this amount was invariably included 10 centimes for an ordinary stamp, which "according to the orders of the commune had to be gummed on each letter, and cancelled by an ink stamp", even if the letter was delivered by hand to the agency.

The cancellation mark C. IX., which will be noticed on our specimen



means office C, of the 9th district. At first several branches were to be established, an announcement for the office F (Montmartre) has even been printed.

The first one of these stamps, the violet ones for letters, were printed in a hurry by fours on the two movers and two lead stereotypes, the next ones were on "galvano" by ten and twelve.

Reprints. The reprints which we have had made of these stamps do not materially differ from the originals.

Counterfeits. There are several counterfeits of these stamps in existence some of them copied literally, but coarser, others with such variations as: "Lettre" at the bottom of a 50 centimes—"Imprime" at the bottom of a 10 centimes blue, &c, or without any indications at the bottom. Almost all are



obliterated with figures made with a composing stick. The genuine stamps are not perforated, the counterfeits are often perforated all around. Some of them are positively ridiculous, with "Ballon monte," "Office Lorin," &c.

A foreign collector Mr. de Tê..... amused himself by getting printed in Versailles a series of fancy stamps and envelopes of the following types, the combination of colors of which make a collection of 250 patterns. He was offering at the same time.



spurious admission tickets to the love-feasts and balls which were supposed to be held in the Churches during the Commune.

Envelopes. The envelopes are printed in black, addressed to Mr. Lorin;



They have in the left corner a round embossed stamp representing a ship with the parisian motto "Fluctuat nec mergitur," and the value 10c.

10c red on sky blue.

Of these envelopes, stamped in red, quite a number were sold, but none of them came back to Saint Denis; they were probably seized, supposing which, the following corrections were made: the motto was erased except the first letter of each word, as well as the value; besides the stamp was dry printed; with these alterations the envelopes circulated without trouble:

Poster. We reproduce the poster of this agency, it is printed in black on white paper and has five red circles on it in imitation of the seals on a registered letter; those which, like our fac-simile, are stamped by the Commune at 5c, were intended to be posted on the walls; those which do not bear this stamp were intended to be put up inside.

This little poster reminds us of the most disagreeable experience of our life.

The federals had been repulsed from our quarter and the cannon was booming further on at Montmartre and Belleville—Conflagrations were everywhere.

Venturing through the streets, we came across mournful processions of prisoners, men and women and carloads of bleeding wounded, taken from the hospitals and on the way to Versailles. From place to place, across the dug up pavements, upon smoking ashes, in the red stagnant water of the streams, were lying the corpses of people who had been shot.

A collector whom we met told us that he had just seen old father Vallette, a stamp dealer, led away to the Lobau barracks with a flock of unfortunates, to be immediately shot.

Arrived near our house, we notice a small cluster of neighbours, porter, shopkeepers and servants reading a poster on a wall; our poster . . . and one of them pointing to us dared to say "Here is another one of the Commune; he ran the Mails, and before that he was a Prussian spy."

We know that we were hated by these people, who understanding nothing about our stamp business, attributed its growing prosperity to wrong and chimerical combinations; upon just as silly accusations hundreds of unfortunates have been carried off to the hulks or shot on the spot.

And we were seized with remorse as if we had really any reasons for hiding ourself.

God save us from civil war!

ARTHUR MAURY.

(To be continued.)

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS IN HAWAII.

THE PROOF SHEETS HAVE BEEN REVISED.

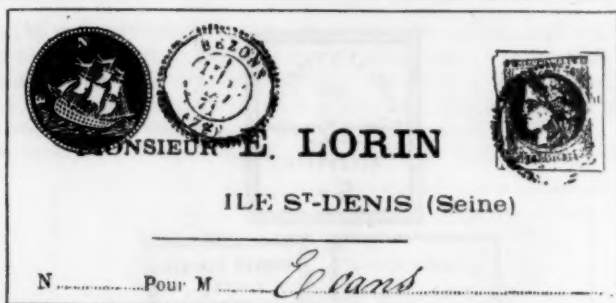
FIVE DENOMINATIONS—ALL OF THEM WORKS OF ART—SOME MINOR FAULTS NOTED AMONG THEM.

Hawaiian Star, Jan. 22 1894.

Postmaster-General Oat has received the proofs of the forthcoming issue of Hawaiian postage stamps, drawings for which were furnished by Mr. Holdsworth. The stamps are made by the American Bank Note Company and are exquisitely designed, printed and colored.

The one-cent stamp is oblong in shape and orange in color. In the center is the new Hawaiian coat of arms, which is like the old one, except that the crown is absent and eight stars take the place of two ancient taboo sticks. The legends "Hawaii" above and "One Cent" below, engraved upon scrolls, complete the design.

The two-cent stamp of the sepia shade of brown contains a fine engraving of Honolulu harbor, with the sky and mountains in the background.



Stamp embossed, sky blue paper
" " " " white

The following varieties are found: groundwork lined throughout and regularly, and others where there are noticeable breaks in the lines. These envelopes were used as follows: they were to be enclosed in the letter sent to the provinces, in order to get replies to them, the commission having been prepaid. When one of these envelopes was returned to Paris, if nothing was written on it, it was opened as it was to contain under another envelope a letter destined for Paris. If there was only a number or a name on it, it came to the agency, to be called for; and finally if it bore a complete address it was simply deposited in one of the Paris Post office boxes.

When the Commune decided that a 10c stamp should be pasted on every letter distributed by the agencies, it became inconvenient, and the simplest way was to ignore this regulation, and let the letter be taxed.

Reprints. These envelopes have been reprinted, but the embossed stamp gives the whole motto, and the value.



Paris. — Pour l'expédition, les lettres affranchies doivent être remises au bureau indiqué où la commission est perçue. De la **Province** et de l'**Étranger**, pour faire parvenir **franc** la correspondance dans Paris, il faut mettre sur les lettres mêmes l'adresse du destinataire, puis informer chaque lettre avec 20 centimes en timbres français ou étrangers (*) dans une seconde enveloppe, affranchie comme à l'ordinaire et portant l'adresse suivante

(*) Ne pas coller les timbres contenus dans l'enveloppe. Sur les 20 cent., 10 sont exigés par le bureau de Paris et 10 acquittent la commission pour les lettres de poids nettes 10 cent., par 10 grammes, pour les lettres chargées 40 cent. (dont 10 cent. pour le poids) par les destinataires.

Poster. We reproduce the poster of this agency, it is printed in black on white paper and has five red circles on it in imitation of the seals on a registered letter; those which, like our fac-simile, are stamped by the Commune at 5c, were intended to be posted on the walls; those which do not bear this stamp were intended to be put up inside.

This little poster reminds us of the most disagreeable experience of our life.

The federals had been repulsed from our quarter and the cannon was booming further on at Montmartre and Belleville—Conflagrations were everywhere.

Venturing through the streets, we came across mournful processions of prisoners, men and women and carloads of bleeding wounded, taken from the hospitals and on the way to Versailles. From place to place, across the dug up pavements, upon smoking ashes, in the red stagnant water of the streams, were lying the corpses of people who had been shot.

A collector whom we met told us that he had just seen old father Vallette, a stamp dealer, led away to the Lobau barracks with a flock of unfortunates, to be immediately shot.

Arrived near our house, we notice a small cluster of neighbours, porter, shopkeepers and servants reading a poster on a wall; our poster . . . and one of them pointing to us dared to say "Here is another one of the Commune; he ran the Mails, and before that he was a Prussian spy."

We know that we were hated by these people, who understanding nothing about our stamp business, attributed its growing prosperity to wrong and chimerical combinations; upon just as silly accusations hundreds of unfortunates have been carried off to the hulks or shot on the spot.

And we were seized with remorse as if we had really any reasons for hiding ourself.

God save us from civil war!

ARTHUR MAURY.

(To be continued.)

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS IN HAWAII.

THE PROOF SHEETS HAVE BEEN REVISED.

FIVE DENOMINATIONS—ALL OF THEM WORKS OF ART—SOME MINOR FAULTS NOTED AMONG THEM.

Hawaiian Star, Jan. 22 1894.

Postmaster-General Oat has received the proofs of the forthcoming issue of Hawaiian postage stamps, drawings for which were furnished by Mr. Holdsworth. The stamps are made by the American Bank Note Company and are exquisitely designed, printed and colored.

The one-cent stamp is oblong in shape and orange in color. In the center is the new Hawaiian coat of arms, which is like the old one, except that the crown is absent and eight stars take the place of two ancient taboo sticks. The legends "Hawaii" above and "One Cent" below, engraved upon scrolls, complete the design.

The two-cent stamp of the sepia shade of brown contains a fine engraving of Honolulu harbor, with the sky and mountains in the background.

This stamp is also oblong. "Hawaii," in white letters, and "Two Cents," in the same fill the spaces above and below—spaces which make a square about the view like a frame. On each side is the word "Postage."

The next denomination is the five cent stamp which has a groundwork of carmine red. A horseshoe-shaped scroll arches half the surface and contains the words: "Hawaiian Islands Postage." In the lower corner are two numerals 5. The middle of the stamp contains a picture of the Kamehameha statue, set amidst tropical foliage.

The ten cent stamp is very striking. It is of vivid green in color and a big white five pointed star stands in the center with palm trees waving about it. Below is a scroll with "Hawaii" and below that, under a fancy turn of dashes, is the denomination mark, 10c.

The twenty-five cent stamp is colored blue. A fine medallion of President Dole is at the right as the design is looked at, and from behind it, inclining towards the left, is an Hawaiian flag, beyond and under which is a distant view of palms. An anchor under the medallion and the mark 25c. in a small square in the lower left-hand corner and "Hawaii, 1893," above, completes the design. The only faults are the likeness of the flag to the British colors, the stripes not being well brought out, and the 1893 on an 1894 issue.

It is expected that the stamps will be on sale by March 1.

THE COMPOUND STAMPS

(POSTAGE AND REVENUE)
OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BY FRED. GEO. C. LUNDY.

(Written expressly for the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.)

On revising my previous lists of British Revenues which appeared in the *P. J. of G. B.* in 1891, and on arriving at that portion which relates to the "Postage and Revenue" I had recourse to refer to the leading hand books and catalogues of the day, but found no two were alike.

I therefore determined to use my best endeavors, both in private and semi-official quarters to obtain such information in order to place an authentic list with notes before the philatelic public.

I am aware that I am going beyond my promise in trying to cater for Postage collectors in the face of Messrs. Philbricks & Westoby's books, and others which I understand are in the press; but there are occasions like the present where I may overstep my boundary, when Postage and Revenue collectors converge, and the lists of one can be used by both sections of collectors.

It was apparently evident that when the acts referring to these lists were created, extracts of which I mention below, that the authorities' intention was only to admit those revenues for postage purposes that were "current," and previous to this unused specimens, of the older receipts, embossed dies, etc., could only be procured with difficulty. Since then however, they have become common (with few exceptions) and even after thirteen years have elapsed, singles, pairs, blocks and even half sheets, with original gum, are being unearthed.

CUSTOMS.—INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1881.

"That on and after June 1st, 1881, postage duties might be paid by the use of the 1d. adhesive stamp, not appropriated by any word or words on the face of them to postage duty, or to any particular description of instrument."

INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1882.

"That on and after January 1st, 1883, any stamp duties of an amount not exceeding 2/6 which might legally be denoted by adhesive stamps not appropriated by any word or words on the face of them to any particular description of instrument, and any postage duties to the like amount, might be denoted by the same adhesive stamps."

From a collector's view however, "all is fish that comes to his net," and without the older issues his collection would be incomplete.

With your permission I prefix before each stamp the running reference number of your "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," as well as my own.

9 October, 1853. Profile to the left of Queen Victoria on a horizontally lined ground and enclosed in a double lined upright oval garter with square buckle, containing "Draft one penny" in colored block letters. Ornamental festooned spandrels. Typographed in color on white wove paper, perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$, watermark (foul anchor with wooden stock), inverted: size of design $25\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 1 (303) 1 penny, light brown
2 1 penny, bistre

10 October, 1853. Profile to the left of Queen Victoria on a solid ground, and enclosed in a double lined upright oval garter with square buckle, containing "Receipt one penny" in colored block letters. Ornamental festooned spandrels. Typographed in color on glazed wove paper, perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$, watermark (foul anchor with wooden stock) inverted: size of design $25\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 3 (300) 1 penny, blue on azure
4 1 penny, blue on white
Variety: on thinner white paper.
5 1 penny, blue
Variety: with watermark *not* inverted.
6 1 penny, blue on white

N. B. A distinction should always be made between "reversed" and "inverted" watermarks. These have been always chronicled as reversed, but this is erroneous.

The term reversed can only be applied when stamps are printed on the wrong side of the paper only, which, for example, would make a watermark appear AÇ instead of CA. Those appearing on these stamps are inverted, viz: up side down.

1 January, 1854. Design of No. 3 "Receipt one penny" remade. The lettering in the garter is larger, the ornament in the spandrels smaller, and the buckle of the garter octagonal. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$; watermark (foul anchor and wooden stock) inverted.

7 (301) 1 penny, blue on white

8 (302) 1 penny, blue on glazed azure safety

20 March, 1855. Same central design as No. 3, enclosed in an upright solid oval bearing "Draft payable on demand or receipt" and "one penny" in white block letters. Typographed in color on glazed wove paper; perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$; watermark (foul anchor with wooden stock) inverted; size of design $20\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



9 (304) 1 penny, dark lilac

1856. Same design as the preceding. Typographed in color on wove paper of various thicknesses; perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$; watermark (foul anchor with single lined stock) inverted.

On white paper.

10 (305) 1 penny, lilac, on thin

21 1 " " stout

On azure paper.

12 (306) 1 penny, lilac, on thin

13 1 " " stout

On surfaced azure paper.

14 1 penny, dark lilac

With watermark right way.

15 1 penny, dark lilac, on azure

16 1 penny, lilac, on thin white

1 April, 1860. Same designs as the preceding overprinted vertically "Inland" at the right and "Revenue" at the left, both reading upwards in carmine block letters; perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$; watermark (foul anchor with single lined stock).



- 17 (307) 1 penny, lilac and carmine, on white
 18 (308) 1 " " glazed azure

1 April, 1860. Embossed arms in a circular garter bearing motto "Honi Soit qui mal y pense" surmounted by a large royal crown. Value at the base in a straight line in Roman capitals. Foliated designs or heraldic emblems at the sides. Date plugs in the positions of N.W., N.E. and S., the last mentioned being below the value in the 3d and above in the 6d. Die letter at the left of the crown. Black divisional lines between each stamp, the spaces thus formed being about 45 mm. Embossed on Whatman stout azure tinted wove paper, unperforated. The title "Inland Revenue" is in thick green block letters. I have purposely avoided calling the title a surcharge for reasons stated in rider below.



- 19 (321) 3 pence, pink and green, die C
 20 3 " " " D
 21 (322) 6 " " " U

N. B. On page 58 of the A. J. of P. (Vol. 5, No. 2), it was stated that the lines between the stamps were ruled by hand. On examination of "part sheets" I think this is a mistake as they decidedly have the appearance of being machined.

The manufacturing of these stamps required three processes: Firstly, the ruling; secondly, the titling; and thirdly and lastly the embossing, and as the title was printed first it is erroneous to call it an overprint.

The embossing was done with a hand machine and each stamp struck singly, thus many of the stamps were not quite central. All the values are to be obtained in vertical pairs one of which is inverted (*tête-bêche*). The reason for this being that as the sheet was deeper than the distance between the arm of the machine and the die, the paper had to be turned to take in the bottom row of each sheet. In other embossed British Fiscals I have seen part sheets with the last two rows inverted, and it is quite possible that these exist in the same condition.

Varieties in vertical pairs (*tête-bêche*).

- 22 3 pence, pink and green, die C
 23 3 " " " D
 24 6 " " " U

15 June and 9 September, 1860. Surface printed stamps. The 3d is the same size as the 1d, and bears the same profile in a circle on an isosceles triangle with heraldic emblems at the base. Above in an arched tablet, "Inland Revenue" in colored Roman capitals. Value at the base in a solid oblong in a similar thin white lettering. The shape of the 6d is a large oblong, exactly double the size of the 3d, having the same profile in the centre, and enclosed in an ornamental hexagon. At each side the value (6d) is expressed in large white figures on horizontally lined discs. All enclosed in a

diagonally lined oblong frame, bearing above and below "six pence," and at the sides "Inland Revenue," in large white shaded Roman capitals. Both the designs are typographed in color on wove paper: perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$: watermark (foul anchor).



- 25 (344) 3 pence, lilac on white
 26 (345) 3 pence, lilac on azure
 27 (346) 6 pence, lilac on white
 28 (347) 6 pence, lilac on azure
 Variety, with reversed watermark,
 29 6 pence, lilac on white

N. B. These stamps superseded the embossed values Nos. 19-21.

1861. Embossed "general duty" dies, separate design for each value titled as before in tall thick green block letters. Black divisional lines separating each stamp. Embossed in color on Whatman stout azure wove paper, imperforate; no watermark.



- 30 (323) 1 shilling, pink, die *E*
 31 1 " " die *F*
 32 (324) 2 shillings, pink, die *K*
 33 (325) 2 shillings 6p pink, die *O*
 Varieties, in vertical pairs (tête-bêche).
 34 1 shilling, pink, die *E*
 35 1 shilling, pink, die *F*
 36 2 shillings, pink, die *K*
 37 2 shillings 6p pink, die *O*

1 May, 1862. Profile to the left of Queen Victoria on a horizontally lined ground, and enclosed in a single lined solid circle bearing at the side, "Inland Revenue" in thin broad white Roman capitals. Heraldic emblems at the base; all surmounted by a crown which overlaps the frame. Value below in a straight line on a solid tablet. Ornamental network forming background; double lined rectangular frame. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$; watermark (foul anchor).



- 38 (309) 1 penny, lilac, on white
 39 (310) 1 penny, lilac, on glazed azure
 Variety, with inverted watermark.
 40 1 penny, blue, on white
 1865. Same design as the preceding issue, but watermark (anchor) only
 with flukes measuring 16mm.; perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.
 41 (311) 1 penny, lilac, on white
 42 (312) 1 penny, lilac, on azure
 1865. Same designs as Nos. 25 to 28. Typographed in color on wove
 paper, but with watermark (anchor) only measuring 16mm.
 43 (350) 3 pence, lilac on white
 44 (351) 6 pence, lilac on white
 45 (349) 6 pence, lilac on azure
 N. B. The 3d on azure paper does not exist, so Mr. Philbrick informs
 me, and I believe was inserted by Mr. Westoby by analogy. To my know-
 ledge, the first seen on azure paper bears the anchor measuring 20mm., issued
 in 1882.

30 August, 1868. Similar but smaller design. Profile to the left, of
 Queen Victoria, on a horizontally lined ground, enclosed in a double lined
 solid upright oval, bearing above "Inland Revenue", below "one penny", in
 white block letters. Reticulated work in the angles. Single lined rectangu-
 lar frame. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated 14; watermark
 (small anchor).



- 46 (313) 1 penny, lilac on azure
 47 (314) 1 penny, lilac on white
 1870. Embossed, "general duty" dies, separate foliated design for each
 value, titled as before in tall thick green block letters; black divisional lines
 separating each stamp. Embossed in color on Whatman stout azure wove
 paper; imperforate; no watermark.



- 48 (326) 2 pence, pink and green, die *A*
 49 (327) 9 pence, pink and green, die *C*
 Varieties, in vertical pairs (*tête-bêche*).
 50 2 pence, pink and green, die *A*
 51 9 pence, pink and green, die *C*

July, 1871. Same design as August, 1868, but the spandrels are white with small trefoil ornaments in the angles. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (small anchor). Size of design 19x23mm.



- 52 (315) 1 penny, lilac and mauve on white
 53 (316) 1 penny, lilac and mauve on azure
 1 August, 1871. Same embossed "general duty" die as the preceding issues (except the 3d and 6d). Titled and with black divisional lines as before. Embossed in color; Whatman stout azure wove paper; perforated 12½; no watermark.

- 54 (328) 2 pence, pink and green, die *A*
 55 (329) 9 pence, pink and green, die *C*
 56 (330) 1 shilling, pink and green, die *E*
 57 (331) 2 shillings 6p pink and green, die *O*
 Varieties, in vertical pairs (*tête-bêche*).
 58 2 pence, pink and green, die *A*
 59 9 pence, pink and green, die *C*
 60 1 shilling, pink and green, die *E*
 61 2 shillings 6p pink and green, die *O*

1 August, 1871. Same surface printed design as in the previous issues. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated 15½x15; watermark (anchor) measuring 18mm.

- 62 (355) 3 pence, lilac on white
 63 (357) 6 pence, lilac on white
 64 (356) 6 pence, lilac on azure

N. B. The same remark applies to the so called 3d on azure paper, as is mentioned after No. 45. Of the 6d with watermark anchor, 18mms, and perforated 15 all around chronicled by Mr. Westoby, I can find no trace. From Mr. Philbrick I learn that it is impossible for the stamp to exist for the reason that the perforating machine was originally set 15½x15, and not altered to perforate 14 until September or October, 1881, preparatory to those with watermark anchor, measuring 20mm., appearing in January, 1882.

1872. Same "general duty" dies as in the preceding issue, but without black divisional lines. The title is printed in thin green block letters. Embossed in color on white wove paper; perforated 12½; watermark (four small anchors).

- 65 (333) 9 pence, pink and green, die *C*
 66 (334) 1 shilling, pink and green, die *E*
 67 1 shilling, pink and green, die *F*
 Varieties, in vertical pairs (*tête-bêche*).
 68 9 pence, pink and green, die *C*

- 69 1 shilling, pink and green, die *E*
 70 1 shilling, pink and green, die *F*

N. B. Although the 2d and 2/6 are chronicled by Mr. Westoby, I myself do not believe in them. I am informed on the best authority that they do not appear on the government register, and never were printed. The commissioners showed the 9d in their exhibit in 1890, along with the 1 shilling, die *E*, but this is very uncertain whether it was ever issued, as a stock existed of the old sort.

1875. Same embossed "general duty" dies as in the preceding issues without divisional lines. Embossed in color on white wove paper; perforated 12½; watermark (four small anchors).

- 71 (336) 2 pence, vermilion and green, die *A*
 72 (337) 9 pence, vermilion and green, die *C*
 73 (338) 1 shilling, vermilion and green, die *E*
 74 (339) 2 shillings 6p, vermilion and green, die *O*

Varieties, in vertical pairs (*tête-bêche*).

- 75 2 pence, pink and green, die *A*
 76 9 pence, pink and green, die *C*
 77 1 shilling, pink and green, die *E*
 78 2 shillings 6p, pink and green, die *O*

1879. Same center design as Nos. 52 and 53 (issued July, 1871). The type is remade, the oval is narrower, the lettering smaller, and the trefoil ornaments in the angles larger. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (small anchor).



- 79 (317) 1 penny, lilac on white
 80 (318) 1 penny, lilac on azure

N. B. The watermark varies in size from 11 to 14mm. in height.

1881. Same design as the preceding with watermark changed to an (orb;) perforated 14.

- 81 (319) 1 penny, lilac on white
 82 (320) 1 penny, lilac on azure

1881-1884. Same profile to the left of Queen Victoria, on a horizontally lined ground, enclosed in various frames, different for each value; all bearing the inscription "Postage & Revenue", and the value in white block letters. Colored block letters in the angles. The 1d value has the word "Inland" inserted before Revenue and the angles are pearled. Typographed in color on white wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (large crown).



- 83 (149) 1 penny, lilac, 14 pearls in each angle, issued 12-7-1881
 84 (150) 1 penny, lilac, 16 pearls in each angle, issued 13-12-1881
 85 1 penny, lilac, 16 pearls in each angle, and with account letters

A B C D E F G H I J



- 86 (166) 1 1/2 penny, lilac, issued 1-4-84
 87 (167) 2 pence, lilac, "
 88 (168) 2 1/2 pence, lilac, "
 89 (169) 3 pence, lilac, "
 90 (170) 4 pence, green, "
 91 (171) 5 pence, green, "
 92 (172) 6 pence, green, "
 93 (164) 9 pence, green, issued 1-7-83
 94 (173) 1 shilling, green, April, 1884.
 95 (162) 2 shillings 6p, lilac, issued 1-7-80

Variety, on azure wove paper.

- 96 (163) 2 shillings 6d, lilac

? September, 1881. Surface printed design of 1 August, 1871. Typographed in color on white wove paper; perforated 14 all around; watermark (anchor) measuring 18mm.

- 97 6 pence, lilac

1882. Same "general duty" dies as in the preceding issue; titled "Inland Revenue" in tall thin green block letters and without black divisional lines. Embossed in color on wove paper; perforated 12 1/2; watermark (four orbs).

- 98 (340) 2 pence, vermilion and green, die A
 99 (341) 9 pence, " die C
 100 (342) 1 shilling, " die C
 101 1 shilling, " die E
 102 (343) 2 shillings 6p, " die O

Varieties, in vertical pairs (tête-bêche).

- 103 2 pence, vermilion and green, die A
 104 9 pence, " die C
 105 1 shilling, " die C
 106 1 shilling, " die E
 107 2 shillings 6p, " die O

1882. Same surface printed design as before. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (anchor) measuring 20mm.

108 (363) 3 pence, lilac on white

109 (364) 3 pence, lilac on azure

110 (365) 6 pence, lilac on white

111 (366) 6 pence, lilac on azure

1 January, 1887. "Jubilee Series." Smaller but similar central design in various frames, different for each value, all of which bear the wording "Postage & Revenue" in block letters. The values are expressed in numerals except the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1s. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 6d are printed in one color on colored wove paper, whereas the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, 4d, 5d and 9d are in two colors on white paper. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (large crown).



112 (180) $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, vermilion; without account letter

113 (181) $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, vermilion, A B C D

114 (181) $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny, purple and green

115 (182) 2 pence, green and carmine

116 (187) $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, purple on blue

117 (188) 3 pence, purple on yellow

118 (183) 4 pence, green and brown

119 (184) 5 pence, purple and blue

120 (189) 6 pence, purple on red

121 (185) 9 pence, purple and blue

122 (186) 1 shilling, green

N. B. These numbers are without doubt of philatelic interest, and some of them are now almost unobtainable. They are simply letters of the alphabet, which since the year 1884 have been printed under the last but one stamp of the sheet, to facilitate the keeping of accounts.

February, 1887. Same design as the preceding with colored "protection" lines around, and "protection" blocks between the panes.

- 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, vermilion, *BCDEF*, with "protection" lines square at the corners
- 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, vermilion, *DEFGHIJKL*, with lines round at the corners
- 125 1 penny, lilac, *GHIJKLMNOPQR*, with lines round at the corners
- 126 1 penny, lilac, *N* struck out *O* added, with lines round at the corners
- 127 $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny, purple and green, with continuous purple and green lines round the panes
- 128 $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny, purple and green, same as preceding but with green lines at the sides only
- 129 2 pence, green and carmine, with continuous green and broken carmine lines
- 130 2 pence, green and carmine, with continuous carmine and green lines. This variety is very scarce, and was withdrawn after a short trial in favor of the first
- 131 4 pence, green and brown, with shaded blocks, 3mm. wide between the panes
- 132 4 pence, green and brown, same, but with continuous green and brown lines round the panes
- 133 4 pence, green and brown, same, but the green lines do not continue round the corners of the panes. Fine horizontal lines at the left of the sheet
- 134 5 pence, purple and blue, with continuous purple and blue lines round the panes
- 135 5 pence, purple and blue, with continuous purple and broken blue lines round the panes
- 136 9 pence, purple and blue, with shaded blocks, 3mm. wide, between the panes
- 137 9 pence, purple and blue, same, but with continuous purple and broken blue lines round the panes
- 138 9 pence, purple and blue, same, the blue lines do not continue round the corners of the panes, but? fine horizontal lines at the left of the sheet

20 February, 1890. Similar design to the preceding with colored line round each of the four panes. Typographed in two colors on white wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (large crown).



- 139 (191) 10 pence, purple and carmine, with shaded blocks, 3mm. wide between each pane, continuous carmine and purple lines round, the latter being broken at the corners, also? fine horizontal lines at the left of the sheet

- 140 10 pence, purple and carmine, with line blocks running vertically to the head of the Queen
- 141 10 pence, purple and carmine, but with line blocks running horizontally to the head of the Queen
1892. Similar design to the preceding, with colored lines round each pane. Typographed in two colors on white wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (large crown).



- 142 4½ pence, green and carmine, with shaded blocks, 3mm. wide, between the panes, and also with fine horizontal lines at the left of the sheet

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, 19th, February, 1894.

We are in the thick of big Auctions. Messrs. Cheveley & Co., have realized \$8,500 by one sale which included a pair of Cape blue woodblocks with the error, which fetched the record price of \$500; also a "JUBILEE" sale full of good things and tall prices, including a 3 lire, Tuscany, yellow, \$127; the New Brunswick "Connell", original, perforated, unused, \$102; U. S. 1869 24c. inverted centre, \$85, U. S. 24c. green and lilac, inverted centre, \$92. To-morrow night Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper commence a four days sale of a very fine Collection, including gems galore. The same firm will, on the 29th of next month, sell the duplicate portion of Mr. Castle's Collection, resulting from the amalgamation with two large Australian Collections, and a good lot of Colonial duplicates, also a remaining portion of his original general Collection.

Mr. Castle now specialises Oceania and Europeans. Even this limitation, in his thorough manner of collecting, is a pretty big order. In his first sale Mr. Castle included the European portion of his Collection, but he has since gone back to his old love, punctuating, with many a note of exclamation, the contrast in the prices which he got for his European gems, and those which he has now to pay for copies to replace them. Of Europeans it may be said, they have risen, are rising, and will continue to rise, in price and favour. Several of our most noted experts are "going" for them.

It is delicious to note how our European Specialists revel in making each others lips water over some recently acquired rarity. At the last meeting of the London Philatelic Society Mr. Ehrenbach, who specialises Germans, handed round for inspection a complete made up sheet of the rare 3pf., Saxony. The 3pf., sheet consists of four horizontal rows of five stamps. Mr. Ehrenbach's sheet was made up as follows:

- An undivided top row strip of five stamps,
- One strip of 4,
- Two strips of 3,
- A block of 4,
- And one single, with side margin to show its position.

The lot cost Mr. Ehrenbach \$485. Single specimens of the 3pf. now fetch \$20 each. Oh! the covetous eyes that followed that sheet around the table: taking your cue from them you would have laid long odds on at least a couple hundred dollars profit on the spot if the owner had offered to sell his treasure.

Much of the popularity of Europeans is due to the fact that the villainous practice of surcharging stamps to create varieties for sale to Collectors, has not lowered their repute. Besides, many countries comprised in the group, having ceased issuing stamps, may be completed. And it is no slight pleasure, in these days of the almost hourly manufacture of new issues, to be free of this handicap to rational collecting.

I have no sympathy with the so called Anti-Surcharge Society, for emergencies will arise when surcharging must be resorted to for the immediate supply of some value that has run out of stock, but I believe there is plenty of room to rigidly boycott all unnecessary surcharges. Some day, let us hope, the leading Philatelic Societies of the world will be able to combine with the leading dealers to exclude from all standard and respectable Catalogues those stamps which have no other *raison d'être* than that of milking the purses of Collectors. Already we are excluding reprints, and "Fac-similes" have long fallen to their proper level of forgeries. Once let Collectors and dealers bring their united forces, together with their influence, to bear on the chief offenders and the revolt will be an assured success.

As a sample of what may be done, witness the rap over the knuckles that Lord Ripon has given to the industrious surchargers of the Malay peninsula. "My attention," he writes to the authorities there, "has been called to the practice of issuing surcharged postage stamps, and to the temptation which it affords to Post-masters and Treasurers, and other public officers, of making irregular profits by dealings with stamp dealers and Collectors. If proper care is taken to maintain a sufficient supply of stamps, the practice of surcharging is unnecessary, and it should never be resorted to unless absolutely required for the convenience of the public, and in every such case the officer responsible for keeping up the supply of stamps should be liable to be fined." That hits the nail on the head. Just render the officer responsible for keeping up the supply *liable to a fine for surcharging*, and surcharging will become a "lost art." Anyway, it will be interesting to note the effect of warning No. 1.

Of all the makers of surcharges, in almost countless variety, Straits Settlements take the lead after French Colonies. Yet there is a certain amount of respectability about them that does not attach to even the modern abortions from Ceylon. No one has suggested that they have been made for a dealer "round the corner." They are certainly coming to the front as a study, and as a group to collect. And if they are to sin no more, their many eccentricities may be studied with all the more pleasure for that assurance.

The booming of Straits Settlements issues commenced with the republication by Major Evans in *The Monthly Journal* of a series of articles by Baron de Reuterskiöld. These articles made a convert of friend Brown of Salisbury, who forthwith started collecting and studying them from a Specialist's point of view, with the result that he is now running a most exhaustive series of articles on Straits issues in his *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. His Collection is said to be the best known of this group. He has confined himself to unused specimens, because he prefers unused and regards the craze for used stamps as being ridiculous: besides he holds, in common with many other specialists, that forgeries are more easy on used than on unused stamps. Others of us go in for collecting everything obtainable in both conditions used and unused.

Among the best things in Mr. Brown's collection are the following:—

Complete panes of the Perak, 2c. on 24c.

Same of Sungei Ujong,

Same of Selangor,

Seven panes of one cent on 2c. Perak, all different settings, Perak, crescent and star.

A pane of the one on 6c. Selangor, surcharged "S" only.

Sungei Ujong, crescent and star.

And many minor varieties never yet chronicled.

Mr. Brown intends to publish his articles, when completed, in a convenient handbook form.

I note that some of your contemporaries are raising a storm over the question of the postal value of current Samoan stamps, asserting that they are not postage stamps, but merely labels, having no postal value whatever. I am not concerned with the whitewashing of the Samoan Postal authorities, but, for what it is worth, I chronicle the fact that a registered letter which I received in January 1892, from Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, the great English novelist, who has made his home in Samoa, was franked with Samoan and United States stamps. The Samoan stamps are $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, and 6d, and are cancelled with a Samoan dating stamp. The U. S. stamps are a 10c. and a 15., and a New York Registration label No. 98919. There is also a rubber stamp, "Registered Dec., 26, 1891. San Francisco, Cal." and a London confirmation of the same fact in a date stamp lettered, "Registered, London, II, Jan., 92." The 15c. U. S. stamp partially covers one of the Samoan cancellations. No one will believe that Mr. Stevenson put on the Samoan stamps for Collecting purposes, for I have never exchanged a word with him on such matters. Now, the question is, if these Samoan stamps have no postal value, why do they turn up on ordinary correspondence having no shadow of connection with Stamp collecting. I express no opinion, for the present at all events, on the controversy: I simply present a piece of evidence to be examined and explained by the disputants.

Mr. W. T. Wilson has not yet broken up the De Coppet collection of Mexicans which he bought some time since. When I met him a few days since he was in high feather over his purchase. He finds that it includes all sorts and conditions of varieties that have never yet been chronicled. He does not seem to be in any hurry to part with his treasures. Being a thorough Philatelist of the best type he is simply indulging himself in the study of the labels of this prolific country. At one time Mexicans were a favorite country with collectors on this side, but industrious discoverers of interminable varieties have sickened many of the enthusiasts.

Do you know Mr. J. W. Palmer, the "Exterminator of Forgeries," the "Father of Philately," the "King of Stamps," whose "Stock exceeds that of any firm in this country or abroad."? You can't go "Nap" on that list of decorations, I reckon. What? You ain't heard of him? Well, he's a poet, and a poet of no mean order. Just you take a sniff at the following bit of lofty inspiration culled from his Almanack for this year of grace:—

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, where have you been?"

"I've been to the Strand, and PALMER I've seen."

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, what did you there?"

"I saw that his dealings were honest and fair."

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, is PALMER the man

Who fought single-handed the forgery clan?"

"PALMER it was who strengthened the law."

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, give me your paw."

There is a growing opinion that Victorias and Sydneys have seen their best prices for many a day, except for very fine copies. The Auctions have shown that there is a plentiful supply and that prices will have to come down.

Yet another chemically inclined philatelist has got hold of the secret of restoring oxidised stamps. Mr. Harry Hilckes, of the firm of Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co. who has been quietly experimenting for the past eighteen months, now tells me that he can restore oxidised stamps, to a dead certainty and no risk to the specimen. His bath is made up of three ingredients and will succeed with any colour, even with aniline colours. Further than that I could not induce him to reveal the mysteries of dealing with oxidised stamps, not even for the benefit of the readers of the *American Journal of Philately*. Like the other "dog in the manger" that I referred to in my last letter, he will not do any restoring for us forlorn Collectors. He prefers to buy our oxidised stamps and restore them for re-sale. However, it is early days yet. In good time we shall have these "Restorers" competing for business thus: "Your oxidised gems restored to look better than new at ten cents a hundred." Anyway Hilckes will take a front seat at the Restoring Bath. He operated most successfully for me on two stamps, one blue, the other orange; both badly oxidised, and both came out of the bath in almost mint condition.

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Communications.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1894.

Messrs. SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,

Gentlemen:—I find I can add considerable information to that conveyed to you by Mr. E. D. Bacon, about the surcharges on Mexican envelopes, as per list below.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT E. LAWRENCE.

ISSUE OF 1878. (Not 1879 as Mr. Bacon gives it).

Numbers and dates are *always* surcharged in black.

Surcharged in

10c	181	Zamora	violet	13x1 1/2
10c	481	Hermosillo	black	20x3
10c	781	Tula	carmine	8x1 3/4
10c	1879	Saltillo	black	15x2 1/2
10c	2181	Pachuca	"	15x1 3/4
10c	3479	Parral	"	12 1/2 x 1 3/4
10c	3981	Chihuahua	"	18x3
10c	4681	Cuautitlan	"	19x2
25c	181	Zamora	black	13x1 1/2
25c	379	Vera Cruz	"	17 1/2 x 1 3/4
25c	481	Hermosillo	"	20x3
25c	681	Tula de T.	"	15 1/4 x 1 3/4
25c	878	Tuxpan	"	11x1 5/8
25c	1781	S. L. Potosi	"	15 3/4 x 2 3/4
25c	2179	Pachuca	"	15x1 3/4
25c	2181	do	"	do
25c	2686	Merida	"	13x2
25c	2781	Mazatlan	"	17 1/2 x 2

25c	3080	La Paz	violet	11 1/4 x 2 1/2
25c	3280	(Jilotepec)	none	
25c	3379	Jalapa	black	15 x 3
25c	3881	Durango	vermilion	18 x 2 1/4
25c	3982	Chihuahua	black	18 x 3
25c	4078	Chiapas	blue	14 x 1 3/4
25c	4080	do	do	do
25c	4681	Cuantitlan	black	19 x 2
ISSUE OF 1879.				
4c	279	Zacatecas	black	16 x 1 7/8
4c	479	Ures	"	7 x 2
ISSUE OF 1880.				
4c	280	Zacatecas	blue	16 x 1 7/8
4c	1580	Tacubaya	do	14 1/2 x 1 1/2
4c	2780	Mazatlan	black	17 1/2 x 2
4c	4280	Cordova	do	14 x 1 3/4
ISSUE OF 1882. (Surcharged "Habilitado".)				
(Included already in Bacon list.)				
10c	2178	Pachuca	black	15 x 1 3/4
10c	5478	Mexico	do	11 x 1 7/8
25c	3075	Oaxaca in frame	blue	12 1/2 x 3 1/2
25c	4675	Toluca	black	13 x 1 3/4
25c	4675	Pachuca	do	15 x 1 3/4
5x5	2882	Matamoros	black	22 1/2 x 3
5x10x10c	1782	S. L. Potosi	black	15 3/4 x 2 3/4
do	2083	Puebla	do	13 x 2
do	2383	Oaxaca	do	20 x 3 1/2
do	3382	Jalapa	do	15 x 3
do	4282	Cordova	do	14 x 1 3/4
do	4582	Cuernavaca	do	19 x 2
do	none	none	none	none
do	283	Zacatecas	carmine	16 x 1 7/8
do	983	Toluca	violet	16 1/2 x 2 1/2
do	2783	Mazatlan	pale blue	17 1/2 x 2 1/2
do	2183	Pachuca	black	15 x 1 3/4
do	3083	La Paz	crimson	16 x 3 1/2
do	4883	C. Bravos	black	16 1/2 x 1 1/2

THE NEW ISSUE OF MEXICAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

The commission named to render the designs for the new postage stamps have just presented their opinion from which we take the following data.

Eight designs were presented and from them the one that the commission accepted and proposed, that the prize should be given to the one with the countersign "G. L." Queretaro. In the act raised by the jury, they talked of the mentioned design thus:—

This collection is complete, adequate and fulfills the prescriptions of the letter of convocation. The jury accepts it after modifying the designs of the following manner.

In the stamps for official use the eagle must be modified, making it more distinctive and lowering the trunk of the Nopal. It is necessary to make the lateral curves of the ground work where the branches of laurel and oak sepa-

rate themselves. In the drawing A must be given more distinctive qualities to the landscape representing a piece of land filled with tropical vegetation as in general the topography of all the footpaths run over by mail carriers are that way.

It is suitable to change the portmanteau for a mail carrier's bag. In the drawing B, to make more allegorical and sufficient, the composition must figure a beast of burden with the mail bags and behind it the conductor on horseback dressed with the suit more characteristic and more traced than the design. It is necessary to give another design more artistic to the sign where the inscription "Correos Mexico" is.

In the drawing "C" it is suitable to weaken the groundwork so that the Diligence will appear better, and in the groundwork the volcanos Popocatepetl and Ixtacihuatl instead of the small hills as in the design. In the drawing D, the pass in the groundwork will be substituted for a sea view where a steamer appears which constitutes another way in which the mail is carried. The cowcatcher in front of the steam engine must be modified which is out of proportion, and looks in the reduction like a shapeless mass. We think that the drawings already completed, as we are told, will return to the jury to see whether all the observations have been exactly carried out. And can thereby give the premium to G. L.

El Monitor Filatelico.

This is copied verbatim from the above journal and is, we suppose, a dictionary translation of the original document. We have tried to translate it into proper English but confess that we have had to abandon the task. We therefore present the matter as above and allow each of our readers to form his own opinion of its meaning.

THE PUBLISHERS.

AUCTION SALES.

We began our auction season rather late this year, but the fact of other auctions having preceded ours does not seem to have affected the results in the least.

123RD SALE.

This consisted of the very fine collection of Mr. Wm. C. Skinner of Bangor, Me. The three days sale realized \$5300.00. We append a list of the stamps which realized \$10 and over, and it will show that every stamp in good condition realized good figures.

New York, 1843, 3c blue, wove paper, slightly creased,	\$18.75
— — 3c blue, glazed paper, cancelled,	12.25
1866, 3c scarlet, uncanceled,	20.15
1868, 3c rose, embossing covering back of stamp, without gum, uncanceled,	13.35
— 90c blue, uncanceled,	12.25
1875, re-issue of 1869, 90c black and carmine, uncanceled,	15.50
1870, embossed, 30c black, cancelled,	16.00
Carrier stamp, 1851, 1c red, horseman, uncanceled,	11.00

ENVELOPES.

1853, 3c red on white, die 3 (octagon ends), uncanceled,	14.00
1860, 10c green on buff, cancelled,	17.25

DEPARTMENT STAMPS.

War, envelope, 1875, 30c red on amber, cut rather close, uncanceled,	13.75
--	-------

REVENUE STAMPS.

Unperforated, \$1.90 Foreign Exchange, 12.75

SECOND ISSUE.

Violet paper, \$200 blue, red and black, 3 of the perforations missing
at top to right, 66.75
— \$500 black, green and orange, two small tears at bottom, proof, 36.00
— \$5,000 green, red and black, proof 100.00

PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

\$1 black and green, uncanceled, 24.00
\$5 black and green, uncanceled, 65.50

MEDICINE STAMPS.

P. H. Drake & Co., 2c black, doubly perforated with small part of per-
foration missing at top, 17.00
John F. Henry, 4c bistre, 11.50
Brandeth's Pills, perforated, 10.05
F. Brown, 2c black, pink paper, 11.20
C. C. Moore, 2c black, pink paper, 10.10

FOREIGN STAMPS.

Barbados, 1878, 1p on half of 5sh pink, top of "I" curved, comma
after "d", left half, cancelled, 10.00
— — 1d on half of 5sh, top of "I" straight, right half, cancelled, 10.25
Bolivia, 1871, 11 stars, 500c black, uncanceled, 18.50
— Antofagasta, 10c blue, entire envelope, cancelled, 10.00
Brazil, 1845, grayish paper, 180r black, uncanceled, 14.50
— — 300r black, lightly cancelled, 16.00
British Columbia and Van Couver Island, 1868, perf. 14, 10c rose pink,
perforations trimmed at left, uncanceled, 23.00
British Guiana, 1850, 1c magenta, cancelled, 12.50
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 3 (tres) pesos green, heavily cancelled, 12.25
Canada, 1858, perf. 6p lilac, minute tear at top and left side, cancelled, 17.25
Ceylon, 1857, 4p rose, lightly cancelled, minute tear at bottom, can-
celled, 26.00
— — 8p chocolate, minute tear and slightly cut into at bottom, can-
celled, 28.00
— 1861, Star, 1sh 9p green, uncanceled, 13.00
— 1879, 2r 50c red brown, cancelled, 11.00
France, 1849, 1fr venetian red, cancelled, 24.00
Great Britain, 1882, £5 orange, cancelled, 10.30
Lagos, 1886, 10sh brown violet, uncanceled, 16.00
Nevis, 1861, 4p dull rose, uncanceled, 10.50
— 1883, 6p green, uncanceled, 11.75
New Brunswick, 1sh mauve, composed of two halves joined together,
cancelled, 17.60

Newfoundland, 1857, 6½p scarlet vermilion, slightly oxydized, uncanceled,	25.30
— — 1sh scarlet vermilion, cut very close and thin spot on back, canceled,	33.00
New South Wales, 1853, 8p yellow, canceled,	15.40
Nova Scotia, 1853, 1sh violet, slightly cut into under "shilling",	50.60
— — — Another one on original letter, pen cancellation,	51.75
Peru, 1857, stamp of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., 2r carmine, bluish paper, uncanceled,	13.50
Queensland, 1860, 6p green, unperf., canceled,	14.25
St. Vincent, 1881, 4p on 1sh vermilion,	13.90
Spain, 1852, 2r red, heavily canceled,	26.40
— 1853, Madrid, 3c bronze, uncanceled,	37.25
— — 2r scarlet, canceled,	16.75
Sweden, 1872, 20 ore vermilion, the rare error "Tretio", uncanceled,	25.20
Switzerland, Zurich, 1843, vertical lines, 4r black, type 3, thin spot on back, canceled,	43.50
Trinidad, Lady McLeod Steam Navigation Co., 1847, 2p blue, on original letter, pen cancellation as usual,	58.00
Turks Islands, 1881, 2½p on 1sh slate, type h, uncanceled,	11.25
Tuscany, 1851, blue paper, 60c brick red, minute tear, canceled,	31.00
— — — 2s brick red, trimmed rather close at two sides, canceled,	13.00
— 1860, ½t blue, Savoy Cross, slightly camaged, canceled,	11.00
Western Australia, 1857, 2p brown on red paper, canceled,	10.75
— — Rouletted, 1p black, canceled,	10.40
Baden, 1858, entire envelope, 12kr brown, original, uncanceled,	85.00

124TH SALE.

This sale will take place March 5th and 6th.

It consists of a miscellaneous lot received from various parties and includes a fair collection. Unfortunately the sale is marred by a large number of stamps in poor or mediocre condition.

126TH SALE.

The 125th sale, consisting of coins, will receive no further mention here.

Our 126th sale will take place on April 2nd and 3rd, and consists again of a miscellaneous lot of stamps. A number of damaged specimens again mar the collection, but it contains a large number of rare stamps which will make the catalogue interesting to every collector.

127TH SALE.

This will consist of the remainder of the collection of U. S. stamps formed by the late Mr. E. Harrison Sanford. Although we have disposed of a large portion of the gems at private sale a number of great rarities are still left and will be subject to open competition. The collection still contains a single Baltimore on blue paper, a pair of Baltimores on white paper, on the original letter, a large number of unique and extremely rare locals and a quantity of all kinds of other U. S. stamps. Besides that, there is a good collection of philatelic literature of the better kind and all bound in fine style.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. E. R. Ackerman has sent us the following extract from a New York Daily :—

TO PRINT ITS OWN STAMPS.

The Government Rejects all Bids from Private Firms.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The Postmaster-General this afternoon settled the long controversy over the awarding of the contract for printing postage stamps for the next four years by rejecting all the bids and ordering that the work be done by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The principal bidders were the American Bank Note Company of New York, which now holds the contract, and Mr. Steele of Philadelphia. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, through its representative, Captain Johnson, submitted an estimate which was materially lower than either of the two bids. The question then arose as to whether the Bureau could do the work with its limited facilities, and was the subject for several conferences in which Secretary Carlisle took a leading part. That the Postmaster-General was convinced the work could be done by the Bureau is apparent from the action taken this afternoon. The American Bank Note Company will print the stamps until July 1st, when the bureau will be prepared to do its own work.

AUSTRIA.—We illustrate below the Unpaid Letter stamps chronicled sometime ago.



BADEN.—The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* states that at a recent meeting of the Berlin Philatelic Club a 9kr, of the first issue, printed in green was shown which was pronounced undoubtedly genuine. This is indeed a remarkable discovery but is it not possible to change rose to green.

Adhesive stamp.



9kr green (error)

BAHAMAS.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* a 2 penny registration envelope of the regulation type has been issued.

Registration envelope.

2p blue

BARBADOS.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a new issue of 1 penny

registration envelopes of this colony. It has a large R in an oval, etc., as before, but is inscribed "Thos. De La Rue & Co. Patent," in blue under the flap. Size F.

BELGIUM.—The first of the stamps issued to commemorate the Antwerp Exposition has reached us. It is a 5 centimes stamp printed in green on rose paper with the regular Sabbatical label. The 5c reply card with stamp with Sabbatical label has also been issued. The 10c letter card with Sabbatical inscription exists with error "KAARTBRIEF."

Adhesive stamps, Antwerp Exposition.



Perforated 14.

5c green, rose paper

Postal card.

5x5c green, buff paper, (Sabbatical label)

Letter card.

10c carmine, blue (Sabbatical label, error)

BOSNIA.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a 5n envelope of the large size.

Envelope.



Size 132x137mm.

White wove paper.

Watermarked part of BRIEF-COUVERT in large double line capitals.

5n red

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* the 1 penny adhesive of the Cape of Good Hope has been surcharged "British Bechuanaland" vertically in two lines in black, and in a similar type to the 1892 issue but the surcharge reading from top to bottom instead of from bottom to top. One of the stamps on each pane has a broken "i" in "British."

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Anchor.

Perforated 14.

1p red, black surcharge
 1p " " " variety

CEYLON.—We have received the permanent district letter envelope, the stamp of which is of same type as the current wrapper. To the left of the stamp is the following inscription in three lines surrounded by a double line frame:

District Letter Envelope, Price 2½ cents.

This Envelope will not pass through more than one Post Office, will only be delivered when called for, and will not be re-directed.

Envelopes.



Pale green wove paper.
 Size 136x79mm.
 2c dark green

BOLIVAR.—Among the remainders of the stamps of this State, which were recently purchased from the Bolivar Government, we have found some of the 1 pesos of 1880 on vertically laid blue paper, of which only the 5c, 10, 20 and 40c were known.



1880 issue.
 Blue vertically laid paper.
 Perforated 12½.
 1p orange

CURACAO.—According to the *Revue Philatélique* the 15c unpaid letter stamp with CENT below figure of value has been issued.

Unpaid letter stamp.



15c green and black

ECUADOR.—We have received the envelopes and cards of the 1894 issue. *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the 40c telegraph stamp as having been used for postage, and Mr. Offner has shown us the 5 sucre telegraph stamp, surcharged "5 centavos," used postally.

Telegraph stamps used for postage.



40c blue

Envelopes.



5c on 5s black and carmine, black surcharge



Size 151x90mm.

5c dark green, white wove paper

10c carmine, amber wove paper

Postal cards.



2c red brown and black, *rosy buff*



3c blue and black, *gray*

EGYPT.—We have seen the 3m on 5m postal card with surcharge inverted, and the 5m on 2pi envelope with double surcharge (surcharge $24\frac{1}{2}$ mm.,) the second one being 30 mm. to the left of the stamp.

Envelope.



Provisional issue.

5m on 2pi orange, double surcharge

Postal card.

Provisional issue.

3m on 5m carmine, *buff*, surcharged inverted.

FRANCE.—*L' Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the 15c unpaid is now issued in green and the 30c in rose.

Unpaid letter stamps.



Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

15c green

30c rose

GOLD COAST.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the following varieties of the registration envelopes with horizontal surcharge over the stamp.

GOLD COAST COLONY.



Registration envelopes.

- a. Surcharge $53\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm.
Size 131×83 mm.
2p ultramarine and black
- b. Surcharge 63×3 mm.
1° Size 131×83 mm.
2p ultramarine and black
2° Size 152×97 mm.
2p ultramarine and black
- c. Surcharge $62\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
Size 152×97 mm.
2p ultramarine and black
- d. Surcharge $64 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
1° Size 131×83 mm.
2p ultramarine and black
2° Size 152×97 mm.
2p ultramarine and black

HANKOW.—In looking through our stock of the stamps of this country, we find that there are two types of the 2c; the principal difference consists in the group of Chinese characters at top of the left label. In the first type there is an oblong character at the left of the group which is missing in the second type. We shall give an enlarged illustration of both types in the next number of our paper.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Mr. Lackland sends us the 5c ultramarine with surcharge inverted, and the 2c violet, surcharged "1893" at top and "Provisional Government" at bottom.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

- 2c violet (variety)
- 5c ultramarine, surcharge inverted.

ICELAND.—The 10 aur reply card has now 7 lines in the inscription instead of 6 lines.

Postal card.

10X10A carmine, white

BAMRA.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., send us a specimen of the new card for Bamra, which must be urgently required by the Bamrese. A very indistinctly printed effigy of the Bamra potentate is depicted on the right hand within a skewer-drawn frame, with an imitation of perforations above and below, a white label at base bearing the value quarter anna. The inscriptions on the card are "Bamra State Post Card", in large Roman capitals, and its native equivalent.—(*Monthly Journal*.)

Postal card.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, green, pale blue

Ohamba.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, chronicles the 1 anna, regular and official, with error "CHMABA"

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked star.

Perforated.

1a brown and black (error)

Official stamp.

Watermarked star.

1a brown and black (error)

Holkar.—We are indebted to Mr. Seymour Summers for specimens of an envelope and a post card prepared for this State by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited. The stamp, in the right upper corner of each is of the type of the small adhesives, but surface printed instead of copper-plate. In the upper center of the card is a device showing a Horse and a Buffalo, with a spear and what looks like a club crossed between them, apparently worshipping the sun, over which is suspended a kind of extinguisher or smoke-consumer. To the right of this is "HOLKAR STATE—POST CARD," in two lines, and to left two lines of inscription in Indian characters, a third line of which runs across below these. Four lines for the address, the last a very short one, complete the formula for the card, the impression of which is on lilac paste-board, colored on one side only. The envelope is of this white wove paper with plain pointed upper and lower flaps.

Monthly Journal.

Envelope.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a lilac brown on white; 124x96 mm.

Post card.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a orange on lilac, reverse white; 125x86 mm.

ITALY.—We learn from *L' Echo de la Timbrologie* that a new 10 centesimi card was issued on Jan 15th.

Postal card.

10c carmine, cream

LAGOS.—*L' Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the issue of 5, 7½ and 10 penny stamps of the same type as the other values.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

5p lilac and green

7½p lilac and carmine

10p lilac and yellow.

LUXEMBURG.—We learn from the *London Philatelist* that the 4c black, unperforated and perforated chronicled sometime ago as "errors", are proofs made in 1875.

MACAO.—According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* the 2½ on 10 reis exists with double surcharge.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

2½r on 10r green, double surcharge

MEXICO.—We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal* :

"We have here before us a post-card, which we believe belongs to the issue of 1890, but which is not given in our publisher's catalogue. It has the current stamp on the upper right, Arms on upper left, and "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO" in an arch in upper centre over a foliate ornament; below the latter are the words "TARJETA POSTAL" in a straight line. There are the usual three lines for the address, headed "Senor" and the instruction below, in fact the card is similar to No. 528 in the catalogue, but is lettered "SERVICIO URBANO" at the ends, and has the Arms and inscription in blue.

Postal Card.

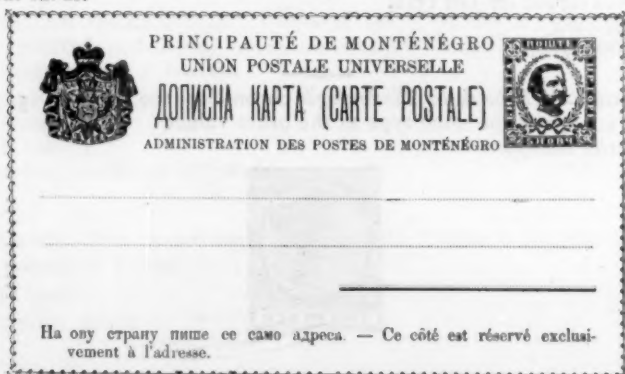
2 cent carmine and blue; SERVICIO URBANO.

Guadalajara.—Every subscriber to the JOURNAL will receive, with this number, an autotype plate illustrating the varieties of genuine stamps and also the principal counterfeits, which will give valuable aid to collectors, enabling them to ascertain the nature of any doubtful specimens.

MONACO.—The 75c which was catalogued over a year ago, has, according to *Le Timbre Poste*, just been issued.

MONTENEGRO.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 5n card, single and reply, printed on buff paper. Both single and reply cards exist with error "POSTAE" instead of "POSTALE". According to the *Philatelic Record* the reply cards exist folded at top and also at right and left sides. The 2n reply card of the jubilee issue is also found folded at both right and left side.

Postal cards.



5n black, *buff*
 5n " error
 5x5n black, *buff*
 5x5n " error

NICARAGUA.—We have received the new series of stamps, adhesives, envelopes, etc., issued in this Republic.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.

1c yellow brown
 2c vermilion
 5c deep blue
 10c slate
 20c red
 25c sea green
 50c mauve
 1p brown
 2p blue green
 5p red brown
 10p orange

Official stamps.



Perforated 12.

1c orange
 2c "
 5c "
 10c "
 20c "
 25c "
 50c "
 1p "
 2p "
 5c "
 10p "

Envelopes.

White wove paper.

1°. Size 158x90 mm.

5c deep blue

10c slate

2°. Size 223x99 mm.

20c red

3°. Size 240x102 mm

30c brown

50c mauve

Wrappers.

Buff paper.

Size 168x252 mm.

1c dark blue

2c "

4c "

Postal cards.

2c vermilion and green, *blue*

2x2c vermilion and green, *blue*, F 2

3c blue and green, *buff*

3x3c blue and green, *buff*, F 2

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—We copy the following from the *London Philatelist*: Messrs. Clarke & Co, have kindly sent us specimens of the new

issue, for this colony. The values are six in number, printed from a steel plate on white, wove, unwatermarked paper, and perforated 15. The old name of Oil Rivers has been now erased, and the above designation visibly substituted at the top of the stamp. The stamps are finely engraved in sheets of sixty, and have a decidedly handsome appearance.

Messrs. Ridpath & Co. have also shown us the new Registration Envelopes of the current Great Britain type, with stamp to right on face, surcharged in black block capitals "NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE."

Registration envelopes, 2d. blue, black surcharge; 3 sizes.

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., write: "The Niger Coast stamps were to have been brought into use on January 1st, but towards the end of December the 1sh. Oil Rivers stamps were completely exhausted, and a provisional issue was made, consisting of the 2d. Oil River stamp overprinted ^{One} Shilling.

This overprint is in violet ink, and is apparently done by hand, one stamp at a time. The entire issue was 480 stamps. We received a letter yesterday franked with three of them. Of the half-penny Oil Rivers post cards, the entire issue was 2,400 cards (£5 worth)."

Mr. C. W. Perryman also writes hereon:

The new issue "Niger Coast Protectorate," were to be issued on the 1st of January; but in December they ran short of a few of the old values, and used up the balance stock by surcharging.

"The 1sh., 1st issue, was made into a 2osh. stamp, surcharged both in black, also in red, and also in violet.

"The 5d., 1st issue, was made into a 1osh. stamp, surcharged in red.

"The 2d., 1st issue, was made into a 1sh. stamp, surcharged in violet, also in red and black.

"The 2½d., 1st issue, was made into a 'half penny' stamp, surcharged in red; two types of surcharge.

"I understand they were made in November, the high values being wanted for heavy mails from the Niger Coast.

"I might add that of the other ½d., provisional, already chronicled, surcharged in red (and in mauve), on the 1d., there were 960 stamps so surcharged, i. e., eight sheets of 120 each."

We must confess to a limited faith in the necessity for the creation of all these varieties; and as there will probably be others and possibly confirmatory evidence, we adjourn our full acceptance and chronicle of this somewhat alarming list of novelties. The word just used is fully justified, bearing in mind the dangerous system of creating high values by surcharging low ones.

Messrs. Ridpath & Co., send us further a note of three sizes of Registration Envelopes with a minor variety, so that, as a whole, "Oil Rivers-cum-Niger" will present an inviting (?) field for specialising—not speculating collectors.

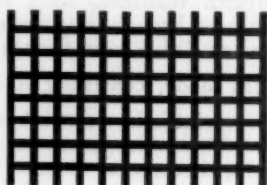
Mr. F. Noel has shown us the provisional ½p. stamp as chronicled last month.



OBOCK.—We have received the remainder of the series of the Camel Post. They are all of one design, and are on paper watermarked with a quad-rille pattern similar to that on the current 15c French stamps. The figure of value, the Arabic inscription in upper corner, and the name "OBOCK" in label below, are printed in a different color from the remainder of the design.

It seems we omitted last month to chronicle the 2fr which was issued some time ago, and which is of same type as the 5fr but a trifle smaller.

Adhesive stamps.



- 1c black and red
- 2c brown violet and green
- 4c brown violet and orange
- 5c blue green and brown
- 10c black and green
- 15c blue and vermillion
- 20c orange brown and maroon
- 25c black and blue
- 30c bistre and green
- 40c orange and green
- 50c rose and blue
- 75c lavender and orange
- 1fr gray green and maroon
- 2fr gray green

PERSIA.—We are informed that new stamps of 1, 2, 5, 8, 10 and 16 shahi and 1, 2 and 5 kran are soon to be issued.

PORTO RICO.—The 3c postal card is now printed in carmine instead of green.

Postal card.

3c carmine, buff

PORTUGAL.—The Don Henrique Issue. The postage stamps designed to commemorate the centennial of the infante Don Henrique were made at Leipzig. The lower values are lithographed, the denominations from 300 to 1000 reis being printed in *taille douce*; all are of marvelous beauty and similar to those issued in commemoration of the centennial of Columbus. They are of the following denominations and colors:

5 reis yellow, 10 reis rose, 15 reis dark brown, 20 reis violet, 25 reis dark green, 50 reis blue, 75 reis carmine, 80 reis light green, 100 reis light brown on buff paper, 150 reis carmine on light pink paper, 300 reis dark blue on buff paper, 500 reis violet on pale violet paper, and 1000 reis black on gray paper.

On the 5 and 20r stamps the Infante is represented at the prow of a caravel, at the bottom is the motto : "Talent de bien faire" and the dates 1394-1894. At the top "Correios Portugal" and the value.

On the stamps from 25 to 100 reis the Infante figures on the promontory of Sagres pointing to the caravel; on the sides two elephants and the figures of abundance and commerce, below is the date 1419 and the inscription "*Primeira expedição*", in the corners 1394-1894, at the top "*Correios Portugal*" and the value.

On those from 150 to 1000 reis the Infante appears standing, having his hands upon a terrestrial globe and the armillary sphere, below is a lion at rest and the word *Sagres*; at the sides, allegorical figures with shields and the dates 1394-1894; at the top "*Correios Portugal*" and the value.

The postal card of the denomination of 10 reis violet is printed on manila paper and was executed at our mint. At the top the Portuguese arms are seen and below *Portugal* and *Hespanha, Des réis*. At the right hand, the dates 1394-1894; at the left, the coat of arms and the figure of the Infante, the latter bearing the motto *Talent de bien faire*. It is engraved by Mr. Pastor.

The stamps designed for the Azores Islands will be further over printed with the word *Azores*.

There were made 500,000 stamps of the denominations from 5 to 100 reis; 30,000 of the denominations from 150 to 1000 reis, and 500,000 postal cards.

QUEENSLAND.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the following uncatalogued varieties :—

Adhesive stamps.



With moire on back.
 Ash purple, issue of 1880.
 Watermarked Crown and Q.



Ash pale red (L. A. joined)
 Ash deep brown
 Light rose red (L. A. joined, A without bar)
 Unwatermarked.



2sh 6p vermillion
10sh brown

ROUMANIA.—*Die Postwertzeichenkunde* is informed by one of its correspondents that he has an unsevered pair of the 5 and 10 bani rose of the 1879 issue, with postal cancellation. This, however, does not prove much, as we have seen a number of the 5 bani blue reprints with postal cancellation. The same correspondent has seen the 1½ bani of the 1891 issue with impression on both sides.

Mr. C. Witt has shown us a new 10 bani card for the Universal Postal Union.

Postal Card.



10b vermillion, buff

ST. HELENA.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* informs this paper that he possesses a specimen of the 1 penny with short line (14 mm.), unperforated and with good margins.

SALVADOR.—The new issue of adhesives, envelopes, etc., have just reached us.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.



1c brown
2c sky blue
3c claret
5c yellow brown
10c light mauve

11c vermillion
20c dark blue
25c orange
50c black
1p dark blue



2p dark blue
Envelopes.



5p rose



10p brown



White wove paper.
1° Size 153x88 mm.

1c brown
3c rose
5c brown

2° Size 158x91mm.

10c mauve
11c red
20c deep blue
22c sea green

Wrappers.

White paper, vertically laid, horizontally batonne.
Size 168x252mm.

2c deep blue
3c rose

10c mauve
11c red

Postal Cards.



1c brown, blue and black, *nile green*
 2c deep blue, brown and black, *nile green*
 2x2c deep blue, brown and black, *nile green*, F 2



3c claret, yellow green and black, *nile green*
 3x3c claret, yellow green and black, *nile green*, F 2

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—We have been informed by the son of the Postmaster that the 13c stamps were never surcharged "12c" as chronicled by us and our contemporaries sometime ago.

SHANGHAI.—Mr. David Benjamin informs us that he has seen the 2c Jubilee stamps with inverted surcharge. It seems that we omitted to chronicle the envelopes and wrappers with Jubilee surcharge.



Adhesive stamps.

Jubilee issue.

Watermarked Chinese characters.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ mm.

2c vermilion and black, surcharged inverted

Envelopes.

Size 135×78 mm.

1c brown and black, black surcharge

Size 145×83 mm.

2c vermilion and black, blue surcharge

Size 152×94 mm.

5c blue and black, black surcharge

Wrappers.

Size 102x280 mm.

½c orange and black, blue surcharge

1c brown and black, black surcharge

2c vermilion and black, blue surcharge

We quote the following extract from a letter received from our correspondent Mr. David Benjamin:—

"Regarding the remark you made as to the cost of the China stamps, I send you under separate cover, a copy of the Chinese Customs Postal tariff, where you will find stated, that the postal Haikwan tael (in which value the Chinese stamps are expressed) is Mex. \$1.60. The tael is equal to 100 candarins. The Haikwan tael (Customs tael, in which currency all duties are paid) is actually—to S'hai 1.114 which is equal to about Mex. \$1.53 or so, according to the exchange between dollars and taels of which I explained to you some time ago, but at the postoffice the price has always been fixed at Mex. \$1.60—Haikwan tael 1.00. There are different "taels" all over China, for instance the Tientsin or "Hongkong" tael is worth about 5 per cent. more than the Shanghai tael, but the Haikwan (or "Customs" or "Duty" or "Government") tael, is of the same value in all the parts in China.

In regard to the new stamps I think, after all, they will not be issued for some months yet. There has been no public official notification of the new issue yet. I have seen photos of the proofs of some of the stamps, and the value will be expressed in Mexican currency on the stamps, instead of in Haikwan currency, as hitherto. China will soon join the Universal Postal Union, and I suppose will establish a regular Imperial Postal Service, and issue the new stamps then. I think this event should close up the "local" and other foreign postoffices here, and if the Municipal Council here, or in other outports still continue to issue stamps of their own, I think collectors should have nothing to do with them, as the stamps will then be "private" ones, something like the Hamburg and other "locals". The Shanghai special 2c Jubilee, and the surcharged Jubilees especially, were issued specially for sale to stamp collectors, and if the Council had not received encouragement from the first sale, the surcharged stamps would never, I am sure, have been issued. I wish you would hint this fact to stamp collectors through your Journal. The Local Postmaster informed me lately, that there are \$250,000 worth of the postage stamps of the current issue in the Municipal Vaults. The income and expenditure of the Local Postoffice, including its branches and agencies, has been about tael 5000 per annum generally, till the end of 1892. Of this about tael 1500 was derived from the sale of stamps."

SIERRA LEONE.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces the issue of a 2 penny registration envelope of the current Colonial type. Mr. F. Noel has shown us the provisional ½p on 1½ penny with surcharge inverted, it is the variety with double bar crossing the original value; in this instance this bar crosses the upper label instead of the lower label.

Adhesive.

Provisional issue.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.
 Perforated 14.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on $1\frac{1}{2}$ p violet, (surcharge inverted)

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—A new series of adhesive stamps will soon be issued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The 4p is now issued perforated 15.
Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 15.
 4p mauve

SPAIN, MELILLA STAMPS.—As these stamps are now proven to be humbugs, we shall gladly refund the money for any of these stamps sold by us.

SURINAM.—The *Nederlandsch Tydschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, has seen a strip of 4 stamps of the provisional $2\frac{1}{2}$ c, of which two were unperforated in center, and the next two had double perforations vertically.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c black and orange (unperf. vertically)
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c black and orange (double perforation, vertically)

TRINIDAD.—Mr. O. C. Malcolm has shown us the current $\frac{1}{2}$ penny adhesive surcharged "O. S." in black. We suppose the entire set will be issued in this way.

Official stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p green, black surcharge

TURKEY.—*L' Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the current adhesives are surcharged in the centre of the stamp with small Turkish characters reading "MAT-BOUSE" (printed matter) in black.

Newspaper stamps.



Perforated.

10p pale green, black surcharge

20p pale rose "

1pi pale blue "

2pi pale brown "

5pi pale violet "

URUGUAY.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a pair of the 5c. surcharged "Provisorio-1891," on one stamp on which the first two letters are entirely absent and the side of the 3d letter is slightly defective, making it read "ovisorio." Something must have come between the stamp and the type, as there is ample room for the whole surcharge.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.

Rouletted.

5c red and violet, variety of surcharge.

VENEZUELA.—We copy the following from the *London Philatelist*:

"Mr. Walter Morley has sent us curious varieties of perforation, etc., of the 1888 to 1892 lithographed series, which are new to us. The 5 green, 25 brown and 25 orange, whose normal state, we believe, is rouletted, seem to have been partially pin-perforated, both in very small and medium gauge, on one side or the other, or top and bottom, according to the discretion of the operator. The red circular surcharge with the arms is also shown as inverted in two values.

1888-92 5c green, compound roulette and pin-perf.

" 25c brown " " "

" 25c orange " " "

1893 25c orange, engraved and perf., surcharge inverted.

" 1 bolivar vermillion " " "

VICTORIA.—We have before us two varieties of the Letter Cards of the current type. One is on gray card, with the reverse white, like the material of the first issue, and the impression seems to be in red; this appears to be the variety issued in November, 1892. The other is on pale azure card, the same on both sides, and is printed in rose; this we believe to be new. Both have the line of perforations rounded at the corners. Does either of them exist with the perforations crossing? and, if so, which of them? We should add that the instructions on the backs of the two cards described above are not in identically the same type, and that in the earlier one there are commas after "affixed" and "Zealand" in the last line which are not present on the later variety.

Letter card,

1p rose on azure

Various of our contemporaries state that stamps clipped from all kinds of postal stationery, envelopes, wrappers, post cards, and letter cards, are now allowed to pass as adhesives in this colony.

Monthly Journal.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* the following long, upright revenue stamps have all been used for postage in addition to the 1 penny chronicled last month.

Revenues used for postage.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p lilac

6p lilac

2p lilac

1sh lilac

3p lilac

ZULULAND.—According to *Die Postwerzeichenkunde*, the 6p Natal has been surcharged in black "ZULULAND."

Adhesive Stamp.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

6p mauve, black surcharge

THE LONDON PHILATELIST.

We were informed, a short time ago, that this journal would undergo a change, and that the popular philatelist, Mr. M. P. Castle would assume the active management. The same gentleman has hitherto appeared as editor but his assistants really ran the paper. We feel assured that under his management the *London Philatelist* will become even more valuable than in the past, and the active co-operation of a number of the most prominent collectors in England has been promised.

Mr. Gilbert Harrison, the acknowledged authority on the subject, has in preparation an exhaustive article on the Nesbitt envelopes of the United States, and will follow this up by other articles on some of his specialties. We may be assured of completeness and accuracy from this source.

We cannot agree with the policy of the new Editor in refusing to chronicle new issues which he considers speculative. We are strongly in favor of any movement looking to a diminution of the flood of useless and senseless new issues, but, in our humble opinion, the wiser course to pursue would be to chronicle all such issues with an honest expression of opinion as to their value and status.

ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Organized April 30, 1891.

President, MAJOR C. E. DUTTON, U. S. A., San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex.
Vice-President, ALFRED E. HAYDEN, Room 21, Kampmann Building, San Antonio, Tex.
Secretary and Treasurer, EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, P. O. Box, 597, San Antonio, Tex.
Librarian, EDWARD F. BROTZE, 195 W. Commerce St., Antonio, Tex.
Counterfeit Detector, FREDERIC NOVES, Lock Box 3, Alice, Tex.
Governing Committee—MAJOR C. E. DUTTON, U. S. A., PERCY A. COPPARD, MAX E. JESSE, ALFRED E. HAYDEN, FREDERIC NOVES, EDWARD F. BROTZE, EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, ALBERT STEVES, CHARLES H. HUBERICH.
Literary Board.—PERCY A. COPPARD, Chairman, FRANK BOSSHARDT, CHARLES H. HUBERICH.
Committee on Publication.—EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, Chairman, ALFRED E. HAYDEN, EDWARD F. BROTZE.
Department of Sales and Exchanges.—EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, Manager.

Meetings held on the third Friday of each month in the Assembly Room, San Antonio Board of Trade, Nos. 129 and 131 W. Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas. For application blanks and information concerning the Society address the Secretary.

FORTY-SIXTH MEETING, JANUARY 19, 1894.

Meeting called to order at 9.00 p. m., Vice-President Alfred E. Hayden presiding; the following members being in attendance, Messrs. Frank Bosshardt, Percy A. Coppard, Edward W. Heusinger, Charles H. Huberich, Max E. Jesse, Stephen W. Kearny Dr. W. J. Lewis, and as a visitor, Oscar Appelquist of Rock Island, Ill.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Governing Committee was read and accepted.

Mr. Kearny proposed for active membership Mr. Harry C. Seele of San Antonio, Tex., and Mr. Heusinger proposed for corresponding membership Mr. Brewster C. Kenyon of Long Beach, Cal.

Messrs. L. A. Sanderson of Wellington, New Zealand, Ernest V. Pearson of Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Eugene Lebeuf of Colon, Colombia, and Geo. W. Hutchins of Lacon, Ill., were unanimously elected corresponding members.

The Bombay Philatelic Society of Bombay, and the Bayerischer Philatelisten-Verein of München were unanimously elected corresponding societies.

A paper on the "Coahuilla State Tax Stamps" by Pablo Lopez Bosque of Saltillo, Mexico, was read by the chairman of the Literary Board and afterwards discussed by those present.

Upon motion of Mr. Heusinger he was extended a unanimous vote of thanks for the interesting paper presented.

After the transaction of business of minor importance the meeting adjourned at 10.30 p. m. EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

FORTY-SEVENTH MEETING, FEBRUARY 16, 1894.

Meeting came to order at 9.00 p. m. President Major C. E. Dutton presiding; the following members being in attendance, Messrs. Percy A. Coppard, E. G. Cervantes, Alfred E. Hayden, Edward W. Heusinger, Charles H. Huberich, Julius Jermy and Thomas Tengge.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Governing Committee was read and accepted.

Mr. Heusinger proposed for corresponding membership Messrs. George W. Rode of Pittsburgh, Pa., H. F. Ketcheson of Belleville, Canada, and Gustave C. Cuenod of Vaud, N. M.

Messrs. E. W. Plummer of Denver, Colo., and Brewster C. Kenyon of Long Beach were unanimously elected corresponding members.

Mr. Harry C. Seele of San Antonio, Tex., was unanimously elected an active member.

The "Skandinavisk Philatelist Forening" of Copenhagen was unanimously elected a corresponding society.

The publishers of the "Union" and the "Toronto Philatelic Journal" offered to send their papers regularly to members free of charge.

Upon motion the offers were accepted and a unanimous vote of thanks extended the publishers.

Messrs. W. Sellschopp, W. C. Ormiston, J. M. Chappell, Charles C. Deselms, George C. Hinson, and Dr. Luigi Simoni sent their photographs for the Society's Album, which were accepted with thanks.

The Secretary-Treasurer was appointed a committee of one, to prepare for and have designed a suitable stamp (seal) for the society.

By invitation of the President, the Third Anniversary meeting of the society will be held at his residence on April 28, 1894.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30 p. m.

EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Thursday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loesch's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I. N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, Rosebank, N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

131ST MEETING.

February 15th, 1894.

Present: President August Dejonge in the Chair; Messrs. Henry Clotz, Henry Obert, H. Kessler, Robert S. Lehman, R. F. Albrecht and Robert Benary.

Meeting opened 9.05 p. m.

The Secretary being absent Mr. Lehman was appointed to act in his stead.

The minutes of the 130th meeting were accepted as read.

The various committees report progress.

Messrs. A. R. Rogers and Stedman Bent tendered their resignations, which were accepted with regret.

Mr. F. C. Vehslage sends in his resignation as Secretary, as he now lives in Brooklyn, and is unable to attend to the duties of the office.

Mr. Clotz moves that Mr. R. S. Lehman be elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Vehslage, and above gentleman was unanimously elected.

Mr. August Dejonge presents the Society with a handsome framed crayon drawing of himself on the occasion of his tenth anniversary as President of the Society, which was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Oswald presents the Society with a provisional Guatemala envelope, Mr. Arnold Hermann, with some counterfeits and Mr. Clotz with a postal curiosity in the shape of a United States Postal Card received at the Chicago P. O., in a very dilapidated condition. Thanks are tendered to the kind donors.

Next meeting will be held on Thursday, March 15th, 1894.

Meeting adjourned at 9.55 p. m.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.